

Today's weather forecast — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (11-7). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-63 (15-17). LON- DON: Cloudy. Temp. 61-63 (15-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-62 (15-17). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-62 (15-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-62 (15-17). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-62 (15-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-62 (15-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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FUNERAL PROCESSION—South Vietnam troops carrying soldier, killed in battle for An Loc, in funeral service recently. Family members wear white headbands of mourning.

## Tenor Among Secret Agents

### Watergate Raider Admits It, Won't Name Top Instigators

By Walter Rugaber  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The accused leader of the Watergate raid admits his role in the break-in but says that he would not name the top instigators. He said he was not a "key figure" in the operation, but rather a "minor player" who was "used" by the "real" instigators. He said he was not a "key figure" in the operation, but rather a "minor player" who was "used" by the "real" instigators. He said he was not a "key figure" in the operation, but rather a "minor player" who was "used" by the "real" instigators.

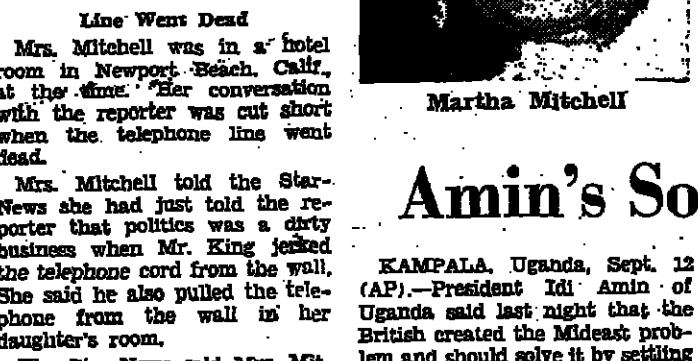
Various persons, including officials of President Nixon's campaign organization, have been named by Democrats as being involved in the raid. Mr. Barker was asked whether he took responsibility for the actual break-in. He said he did not, but that he was "used" by the "real" instigators. He said he was not a "key figure" in the operation, but rather a "minor player" who was "used" by the "real" instigators. He said he was not a "key figure" in the operation, but rather a "minor player" who was "used" by the "real" instigators.

## Talks Resume Today Between 2 Germans

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—West German State Secretary Gunter Gahr hinted tonight that progress may be in sight on an ill-German basic treaty as he arrived to resume negotiations with his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, tomorrow in East Berlin.

## Mrs. Mitchell Says Assailant Is Nixon Drive Security Chief

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Martha Mitchell, wife of former U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, has identified the man who allegedly tore the telephone from the wall during her conversation with a reporter last June as the new head of security for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. In an interview published in today's Washington Evening Star and News, Mrs. Mitchell also accused the new security chief, Steve King, of throwing her to the floor and kicking her when she resisted the efforts of a doctor to give her an injection.



Mrs. Mitchell said she was in a hotel room in Newport Beach, Calif., at the time. After conversation with the reporter was over, she said she was out of the room when the telephone line went dead. Mrs. Mitchell told the Star-News she had just told the reporter that politics was a dirty business when Mr. King jerked the telephone cord from the wall. She said she also pulled the telephone from the wall in her daughter's room.

## Quang Tri Citadel Is Breached

### Saigon Units Said To Gain Foothold

By Craig R. Whitney  
SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—South Vietnamese Marines fought their way into the walled Citadel in Quang Tri City last night, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said, taking up where paratroopers had left off July 28 after the first unsuccessful attempt to recapture the town from the North Vietnamese. Field reports said that a small force of about 100 South Vietnamese Marines had gained a foothold on the east edge of the square-shaped Citadel, which was lost to the North Vietnamese offensive on May 1.

In late June, President Nguyen Van Thieu vowed to recapture Quang Tri Province within three months. As his deadline approached, it is next Tuesday, field commanders threw fresh troops into the battle last week. The North Vietnamese have intensely shelled the South Vietnamese from artillery positions well outside the Citadel in the hills of western Quang Tri Province, which they still control.

Relatively Light Casualties  
The South Vietnamese military spokesman said the marines were hit by 1,600 rounds of artillery and mortar fire just outside the Citadel today but asserted they suffered relatively light casualties—24 killed and 87 wounded since early Sunday afternoon.

The North Vietnamese have defended the Citadel mainly by artillery fire. American military sources in Saigon appeared to be uninformed about the progress of the latest South Vietnamese attempt to recapture the Citadel. The U.S. command was unable tonight to confirm field reports that the marines were inside.

Saigon said it had taken the Citadel on July 25. It turned out to be a false claim, and the airborne troops who had been battling for the Citadel for a month were withdrawn on July 28. The marines then took over their mission.

The airborne and marine divisions are from the "strategic reserve," a mobile force of Saigon's best units which has borne the brunt of most of the heavy fighting in Quang Tri.

Less Pressure on Hue  
An American officer in Da Nang said that North Vietnamese pressure on the southwest flank of the city of Hue, which lies south of Quang Tri, had lessened in recent weeks because the enemy's 234B Division had been "crushed" by Saigon's First Infantry Division, which has been battling there since March.

"It's not over," said the American officer. "They've given up on trying to get through southwest of Hue, but they will probably strike again somewhere else with another of their divisions. We're just waiting to find out where the somewhere else will be."

The South Vietnamese, meanwhile, have been losing ground in the Que Son Valley to the southwest of Hue and heavy fighting continued yesterday in Thien Phouc District there, according to the Saigon command. American air crews continued their heavy bombing of North Vietnam yesterday with more than 300 air strikes. No strikes were reported in Hanoi itself Monday.

Two Navy F-4 jets were lost yesterday near Haiphong, but all were recovered, officials said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



DIPLOMATS—British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home (right) and Italian counterpart Giuseppe Medici chatting in Rome yesterday at foreign ministers' meeting.

## '76 Olympics Opposed by Mansfield

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The 1976 Olympic Games should be called off, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said today. "They have become too political, too racial, too anarchic, too murderous," the Montana senator told reporters in response to a question. "The ideal behind them is being dissipated, and more rapidly with the passage of time."

Legislation may come up in the Senate later this week to provide a \$15-million federal contribution toward the cost of the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado. The summer Olympics that year are scheduled for Montreal.

## Another Clash in 'Cod War' Stirs U.K. Protest to Iceland

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Britain issued a stiff protest to Iceland today as the North Atlantic "cod war" escalated with another clash, this one between three British trawlers and an Icelandic gunboat. The Foreign Office charged Iceland with raising British trawlermen's lives by interfering with fishing operations. A spokesman said a Foreign Office minister of state summoned Iceland's ambassador in London to deliver the protest. Britain's ambassador in Reykjavik was also instructed to seek an audience with the Icelandic foreign minister.

The British action followed an incident earlier today in which Iceland's unilaterally imposed 50-mile territorial water limit, which Britain and West Germany refuse to recognize. The coast guard boat Agria slashed the trawl lines of a British boat, the Foreign Office said. The British Trawlers' Federation used the incident to press demands that the Royal Navy move inside the 50-mile line to protect the fishing boats.

The federation said it "deplored" such warfare, illegal costly actions. It said the clash was the most serious incident since Iceland extended its 12-mile territorial limit Sept. 1. The Foreign Office said Iceland had "seriously aggravated the situation."

The cutting of trawl lines, a spokesman said, "could easily result in loss of life on the trawler crew, with the out cable whipping back... We will ask that Iceland instruct its fishery protection vessels to desist." The Foreign Office gave this account of the morning's events. At 6:00 GMT the gunboat Agria warned the trawler Sea that its gear would be confiscated unless it stopped fishing. The trawlers Wyre Conqueror and Lucida were also cautioned. The Lucida ignored the warnings. The three trawlers reported the situation to their mother ship Miranda, which tried to message the Agria. The gunboat ignored the call. Shortly before 11:00, the Agria lowered its cutting gear and then the Lucida reported both trawl wires severed. However, Comdr. Charles Adams, captain of the Miranda, told the Associated Press over radiotelephone that the Agria cut the trawls of three vessels—the Lucida, the Wyre Victory and the Sea.

From Bonn, Reuters reported that Britain and West Germany would hold talks there tomorrow on cooperation in the face of Iceland's moves. The Foreign Office said Iceland had "seriously aggravated the situation."

## EEC Plans Monetary Program

### Central Fund Set; Anti-Terror Stand

FRASCATI, Italy, Sept. 12 (AP)—Ten Western European governments acted today to quell political terrorism and to establish a European monetary fund. Both actions were steps toward unity of the expanded Common Market. Finance and foreign ministers of the 10 governments—six EEC members and four candidate states—meeting here decided unanimously to take a joint stand in the United Nations against terrorism and to tighten cooperation among their own security forces.

The monetary fund will start operations next year as the forerunner of an integrated central bank for the 10 countries. At first the fund will serve more as an assertion of European independence than as a possible weapon against monetary crises. Its main job is to hold the relative value of European currencies within limits, permitting a fluctuation of no more than 2.25 percent.

Frenchmen Speak  
France's Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, and its Finance Minister, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, both spoke in the final session of the two-day meeting at the 400-year-old Aldobrandini Villa outside Rome. They were reported to have said that they saw no end to the progress for a scheduled summit meeting of the 10 countries in Paris on Oct. 19.

President Georges Pompidou is due to make the final French decision on the summit at a cabinet meeting on Friday. After today's session, Mr. Schumann was still cautious in speaking to reporters. "We made very clear progress," he said. "One cannot say it was spectacular."

The West German Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, said: "The finance ministers have done a good job. There will be a summit meeting."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said: "There is enough progress for the summit to be held and to decide what direction community activities will take in the next decade."

The finance ministers also decided to meet again Oct. 30 to act against inflation.

Other Than Dollar  
The new monetary fund will do its bookkeeping in the Common Market's "unit of account"—equivalent to the dollar before the devaluation of last December. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he hoped that some "more characteristic European" unit can later be found.

The fund will handle on an international basis the arrangements for one-month exchanges of currency among the central banks of member countries. These are now arranged between pairs of banks.

The fund will be run by the governments of the member countries. The fund will be run by the governments of the member countries. The fund will be run by the governments of the member countries. The fund will be run by the governments of the member countries.

The agreement for a united stand against terrorism was reached in response to an appeal by Mr. Scheel. The West German proposal that the terrorism problem should be handled by those responsible for national security in the 10 countries involved.

Informed sources said that the countries would each decide who they considered responsible for national security, and would not necessarily designate a government minister in every case. The proposal for cooperation would be handled by the EEC Political Committee.

Greenwald Gets U.S. Post at EEC  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—President Nixon today confirmed earlier reports by naming Joseph A. Greenwald, a senior government economist, as U.S. ambassador to the European Economic Community.

Mr. Greenwald, 58, whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate, is assuming his post as the EEC is being expanded and at a time when the United States is engaged in tough bargaining over trading terms with Western Europe. Mr. Greenwald will succeed J. Robert Schaefer, whose resignation was announced by the White House last week. Mr. Greenwald now is U.S. ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).











Testifies Before Senate Unit

Lavelle Now Denies Any Wrong in Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle, USAF (ret.), in what some senators considered a change of testimony, told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he had "committed no wrong" in connection with the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam for which the Air Force forced him into retirement.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the committee chairman, reported Gen. Lavelle's testimony to newsmen after a three-hour secret session.

On June 12, in an appearance before the House Armed Services Committee, Gen. Lavelle acknowledged responsibility for having ordered his subordinates to falsify at least three reports and also said he had authorized at least 20 missions against targets not on the officially sanctioned list.

These were later officially reported as "protective reaction strikes," he said. The targets included airfields, oil stocks and truck depots.

In certain instances, Gen. Lavelle told the House committee then, "I made interpretations that were probably beyond the literal intention of the rules." The general's testimony subsequently made it clear that he understood why his superiors in Washington would accuse him of violations of orders.

But yesterday, Sen. Stennis quoted Gen. Lavelle as, in effect, changing that view.

"Under his interpretation of what his authorization was," Sen. Stennis said of Gen. Lavelle, "he considers that he was authorized"

to make the attacks for which he was punished.

Gen. Lavelle was scheduled to return for more questioning today in what some senators privately said would be a widening probe into his dismissal in March as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

Sen. Stennis told newsmen that

U.S. Rent Unit's Ex-Aide Guilty In Shakedown

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Roe Wylie, a former member of President Nixon's National Rent Advisory Board, was found guilty yesterday of shaking down a housing contractor for \$10,000.

Municipal Court Judge Michael Conroy sentenced her to two years' probation.

Mrs. Wylie, 44, is chairman of the Local Residents' Advisory Board, which represents tenants' councils in Philadelphia's Public Housing Authority units.

The prosecution said she used that connection to threaten Narva Harris Jr., the contractor, with loss of a \$30,000 contract.

Mr. Harris testified that as a result, he paid her a \$10,000 bribe in October, 1970.

Mrs. Wylie, a widow, said the money was a gift from Mr. Harris, whom she had intended to marry.

Judge Conroy, upon finding her guilty, recommended to the district attorney's office that Mr. Harris be arrested for bribery and perjury.

Gen. Lavelle testified that "he had never knowingly disobeyed the orders and guidance" provided by the military authorities behind him.

"In his view," Sen. Stennis said, "he has committed no wrong—either as to the [unauthorized] missions or those [falsified] reports."

In his House appearance, Gen. Lavelle said he thought that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, then commander in chief of all U.S. forces in South Vietnam, was aware of his actions. Gen. Abrams's pending nomination to be chief of staff of the Army has been held up by Sen. Stennis pending the conclusions of the Lavelle hearings.

Since his appearance before the House, Gen. Lavelle has remained silent and refused all requests for interviews.

Sen. Stennis, in his meeting with newsmen, refused to say as others, both in the Pentagon and on the committee staff, have—that there was no evidence of Gen. Abrams's knowledge or involvement in the unauthorized missions. Gen. Lavelle concluded the unauthorized attacks on March 8, three weeks before President Nixon authorized the all-out bombing of the North in connection with North Vietnam's offensive.

Testimony "inconclusive" Asked if Gen. Lavelle's testimony yesterday involved Gen. Abrams in any manner, Sen. Stennis would only say that the testimony was "inconclusive" about Gen. Abrams's involvement or the involvement of any other senior officers in the chain of command.



Gen. John D. Lavelle

A committee source close to Sen. Stennis said in a later interview that the senator views the Lavelle issue as a "very grave matter" and could not at this point rule out the involvement of anyone.

In another interview, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said that because so "much of the entire operation was oral, I recommended that all witnesses be placed under oath prior to their testimony." This was not done, he added.

"If some of Gen. Lavelle's testimony is right," Sen. Symington said, "then statements made by others are wrong." He refused to amplify his remarks but said he would urge the committee to broaden its hearings to embrace "more than just members of the Seventh Air Force."

Kissinger to Meet Leaders in London, Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger will meet British and French leaders in London and Paris this week, the White House announced today, strengthening speculation that he is also planning another secret meeting with North Vietnamese officials.

Mr. Kissinger will confer with Prime Minister Edward Heath on Thursday and President Georges Pompidou on Friday on talks he has held this week in Moscow, the White House said.

Diplomatic observers here believe that his stop in Paris is likely to include a secret negotiating session with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, whom he has already met 16 times.

The last secret meeting of the two was on Aug. 14. Since then Le Duc Tho has been back in Hanoi for consultations. He hinted on his return to Paris yesterday that he would see Mr. Kissinger again soon.

The White House portrayed Mr. Kissinger's meetings with British and French leaders as part of a continuing process of consulting closely with allies as the United States seeks better relations with the Soviet Union and China.

President Nixon's foreign affairs adviser will spend Thursday in talks with the British government and also dine with Mr. Heath and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

After spending the night in London, he will go to Paris on Friday and fly back to Washington that night to report to

President Nixon on his weeklong trip.

On his way to Moscow, Mr. Kissinger conferred with West German government and opposition leaders in Munich. But the White House said he would not have time to meet opposition leaders in Britain and France.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler reaffirmed today that while Vietnam was on the agenda in Moscow, it was not one of the chief reasons for Mr. Kissinger's visit there.

Observers here believe that although Moscow now is anxious to see an end to the war, it is reluctant to put diplomatic pressure on North Vietnam to negotiate a settlement, for fear of losing face in the Communist world.

Talks Are Extended

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mr. Kissinger canceled a scheduled sightseeing trip to Leningrad and extended his secret meetings with

the Kremlin leaders tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger will meet Moscow to continue party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko before flying and Paris.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the Leningrad trip and that President Nixon's security discussions her departure Thursday in London.

Cornell Study Calls Report a Myth

Nixon Disputed on Hanoi 'Bloodbath' in

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The charge by President Nixon and others that the North Vietnamese murdered up to 300,000 of their own people when they took over the country in the 1950s is a myth, according to a study made public yesterday by Cornell University.

The charges are dissected in a 55-page essay by D. Gareth Porter, a 30-year-old research associate at Cornell's International Relations of East Asia Project. The project office, in sending out the report, said it deserves "immediate, widespread public attention" because of Mr. Nixon's frequent reference to the alleged bloodbath in North Vietnam.

"This bloodbath myth is the result of a deliberate propaganda campaign by the South Vietnamese and U.S. governments to discredit" North Vietnam, Mr. Porter, a critic of the Vietnam war, charged in summarizing his paper. He did the research for the paper in South Vietnam and at Cornell.

The prime source for President Nixon and others in describing the alleged massacre during the North Vietnamese land reform from 1953 to 1956 is a book guilty of "gross misquotation" and "fraudulent documentation," Mr. Porter says.

CIA Link Alleged

The book is "From Colonialism to Communism," by Hoang Van Chi. The work, published in 1964, was financed and promoted by such U.S. departments as the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Mr. Porter.

Mr. Chi, now a course chairman in Southeast Asian orientation at the State Department's training center in Washington, was at Fort Bragg, N.C., lecturing, and could not be reached for comment.

The National Security Council cited Mr. Chi's book as one of President Nixon's sources for declaring on April 16, 1971, that "I think of half a million, by

conservative estimates, in North Vietnam who were murdered or otherwise exterminated by the North Vietnamese after they took over from the South."

The President added that "if the United States were to fall in Vietnam, if the Communists were to take over, the bloodbath that would follow would be a blot on this nation's history."

Documentation Sought

Asked by Mr. Porter to document the President's figure of "half a million," the National Security Council quoted Mr. Chi as writing the following: "The guilt complex which haunted the peasants' minds after the mas-

sacre of about 5 per cent of the population... own that '5 percent population of North that time would be 5 million.' Mr. Porter states: 'There is no justification for the bloodbath that 5 per cent of North Vietnamese people murdered. But he one point that most were those of children and 'twing to the is cy.'"

"This is yet another many wholly on charges put forth by there was no such thing as families, even of lords sentenced for a during the land reform

In contrast to the description of Mr. Chi Viet Minh cadre" who expected to have knowledge of the program, Mr. Porter Mr. Chi never was before leaving South Vietnam in 1953

"Mr. Chi was himself wealthy landowner, says on the basis of with Mr. Chi. But Mr. Chi could not give an unbiased land reform program

Donald Brewster, Security Council, who discussed the Nixon's bloodbath, Mr. Porter, said the sources he at the totality" of the White House relied said, the trend is r than specific figure sense, he said, the: munist actions, as Vietnamese assassin shows that fears o in South Vietnam founded, just as P has stated.

Koreans Open Talks Today On Division

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The largest contingent of North Koreans to enter Seoul since the invasion of South Korea in 1950 arrived here today for negotiations intended to bring together families separated by the division of Korea after World War II.

The meeting between North and South Korean Red Cross delegations is scheduled to begin tomorrow. It will be the second session, following one in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Aug. 30.

The ongoing conference and the rest of the five-day visit of the North Koreans are expected to produce little of substance, rather, they are intended to set the tone for serious negotiations later.

Equal in Size

The North Korean delegation of 44 persons, headed by Kim Hui, comprises seven Red Cross delegates, seven advisers, 20 staff aides and 20 newsmen. The South Korean delegation, led by Lee Bum Suk, is the same size.

The South and North Koreans have begun what promises to be a long, slow and arduous effort to overcome 27 years of bitter hostility caused by the Korean War, political rivalry and calumny and periodic North Korean terrorism in the South.

Both sides profess to hope for eventual unification, but there is no certainty of success and many South Koreans are wary, believing that North Korea's sole objective is to impose its rule on the South.

2 USAF Pilots Killed

ANKARA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Two U.S. Air Force pilots were killed when an F-4 Phantom jet fighter crashed into the Mediterranean Friday off Turkey's southeastern coast, the American Embassy disclosed today. The pilots were identified as Lt. Col. Gerald A. Cashman, 40, of Houston, Texas, and Capt. Ronald L. Bewley, 31.

Saigon Condemns Red Statement

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today condemned yesterday's "important statement" on peace proposals by the Viet Cong as a "crafty plot."

The statement yesterday reiterated the Communist earlier proposal for a three-segment coalition government and said that a solution must stem from a recognition that there is not one, but two administrations in South Vietnam—the Saigon government and the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today, "In South Vietnam, there is only one constitutional, legal and popularly elected government, that is, the government of the Republic of Vietnam."

GI Surrender After Seizure To Flee V

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A U.S. Army private officer and three at gunpoint today to get out of Saigon U.S. military sp here.

But the soldier, 1 mer, 30, of Orange rendered after a of shots with mili at Tan Son Nhut side Saigon, the si The hostages were

The abduction of the Long Binh t north of Saigon, 1 said, adding that had been forbidden Binh because he in a pending co murder.

He added that P faced charges of drugs.

2 More Rom Defect on Oly

MUNICH, Sept. 12 (AP)—Two more menia's Olympic Ga have asked for p in West Germa from police sa The Romanians, sports instructor s old girl studen married slipped a Romanian party their scheduled di for Bucharest in Munich's Riem police said.

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Huge Crack In Noted Sie

SIENA, Italy, 9 A crack several developed in a most famous town said today.

They say that caused the crack that it appeared of the 14th-cent Mangia, adjoining The mayor of 1 berred traffic fr in front of the because experts t stone endangered structure. Worker enforcing cracked j cathedral.



Los Angeles is where the Pacific meets the U.S. financially. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

During the 1960's, the dollar amount of foreign trade moving through the Pacific States of the U.S. more than trebled to \$14.3 billion per year.

This continuing trend, coupled with Continental Bank's desire to better serve customers in the Pacific Basin and in the western United States, strongly suggested the opening of an international banking subsidiary on the West Coast.

A major factor in the Pacific States' growth in foreign trade in the 1960's was the emergence of Los Angeles as the foreign trade capital of the West Coast. In that period, the annual volume of foreign trade through the Los Angeles customs district more than quadrupled, registering just a shade under \$5 billion in 1970.

Continental's West Coast subsidiary opened September 12, 1972 in Los Angeles' Atlantic Richfield Plaza. The address is 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, 90071.

This adds one more link to Continental's comprehensive six-continent network. A network which enables us to meet the needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. A network which, through judicious expansion, has retained the flexibility and efficiency so important to the smooth conduct of international business.

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When Parisians stay in London, where do you think they eat?  
Where do they go to get *Carré d'Agneau* and *Herbes de Provence* like *norman* used to make?  
Where can they eat a trout wrapped in a pancake chermise, spread with dill, and coated in a cream sauce?  
They come to The Chelsea Room at The Carlton Tower, where, up on the first floor they have an unsurpassed view of Belgrave and Sloane Sq. And where they also have some of the finest French cooking they can find anywhere.  
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Mr. F. J. J. J.



## ia Issues ig Code Drug Use

s Are Silent  
of Addiction

heodore Shabad

Sept. 12 (NYT).—Union today published legislation on drug indicating that the troops might be better of concern to the law says that drug obliged to seek voluntary and it authorizes necessary, to commit compulsory rehabilitation for periods of up to more.

7 treatment is one but may be extended for one more year if is uncooperative.

a drug problem is shown in the public appears to be general among Russians and

dents that the use in this country is at the magnitude of in the United States.

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ns. establishing special nters went into effect. It was published

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ian Republic. The largest and most country's 15 sets the example

rs. down on drug addicts in midst of an in-aign against alcohol's generally viewed as serious social problem

2 Union. black American re-acted after a series with young Russians and heard they use e replied that he had

ed: they drink, they don't go to go on a trip." ics problem may be ore serious in the gions of the Soviet e opium poppies, the rine, and hemp, used or marijuana, are

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WAR GAMES—Tank troops of Polish Army crossing bridge yesterday in Czechoslovakian maneuvers. Units from Russia, East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are also taking part in the games, dubbed "Shield-72." They will range over the entire country and are expected to end this weekend. Romania and Bulgaria have sent observers.

## World Bank Reports on Progress

### 50 Nations Now Support Birth Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The World Bank reports that notable progress has been achieved during the last decade in fostering birth-control projects in developing countries.

In a new book describing its lending operations, the bank said:

"In 1960, only three countries had official policies designed to slow the rate of population growth. By 1971, 26 countries, with more than two-thirds of the population of developing areas, had announced such policies or started official programs.

And some 24 others, with 12 percent of the developing world's population, supported private family-planning programs without announcing official policies."

Heading countries with family-planning policies are China and India. Others listed by the bank are Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, South Korea, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Morocco, Taiwan, Kenya, Malaysia and Nepal.

Among countries with less than 10 million population which the bank said have programs are: Barbados, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritius, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

Uneven Performance

But after looking at progress made to date, the study warned that performance had been uneven.

Soviet Dissident Is Arrested, Another Exiled

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP).—Soviet secret police today arrested a dissident in this country, arrested a leading economist today and sentenced another man who has already served 20 years in labor camps to 10 more years at forced labor, reliable sources reported.

They said the economist Viktor Krasin, 43, was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in a camp and five more in Siberian exile.

The sources also reported that a Ukrainian, Yuri Shukhevich, was sentenced by a Ukrainian court today to 10 years in a labor camp for alleged nationalist activities.

The son of a former Ukrainian leader, Stefan Bandera, Mr. Shukhevich first went to a labor camp at the age of 14, in 1948, when Stalin ordered him sentenced to 10 years. Freed in 1955, he was arrested again the next year and sent to camp for another 10 years.

Obituaries

### Max Fleischer, 89, Pioneer In Animated Film Cartoons

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Max Fleischer, 89, creator of the cartoon character Popeye the Sailor, died here yesterday.

The Austrian-born cartoonist was both a pioneer and inventor in the film world. Besides creating Popeye and the "Out of the Inkwell" cartoon series in 1917, he produced two full-length pictures, "Gulliver's Travels" and "Mr. Bug Goes to Town."

He was credited with inventing more than 20 devices used in the film industry.

Among these was the rotoscope for simplifying the drawing of animals in motion.

Gustavus H. Robinson

ITHACA, N.Y., Sept. 12 (AP).—Gustavus H. Robinson, 91, whose book on admiralty law was a standard reference on American ships, died yesterday. He had been a member of the Cornell University Law School faculty since 1929.

Robert Ranspeck

CASTOR, La., Sept. 12 (AP).—Former U.S. Rep. Robert Ranspeck, 82, longtime head of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and a former vice-president of East-

### Corona Lawyer Sees Acquittal In 25-Death Case

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The lawyer for Juan Corona, accused of killing 25 farm workers, said here that prosecutors "have the wrong man and they know it."

Richard Hawk said as Mr. Corona's trial opened yesterday that he would be surprised if the prosecutor, Davis Teja, would be able to talk more than one member of the jury into believing that his client was guilty.

The process of jury selection, which is expected to last several weeks, started in the Colusa County courtroom of Judge Richard Patton. Six of the first 12 prospective jurors called asked to be excused.

Mr. Corona has spent nearly a year and a half in jail and a prison hospital after two heart attacks since he was arrested at the end of May, 1971.

He was held after the bodies of 25 transient farm workers were found in shallow graves in a peach orchard on a bank of the Feather River north of Yuba City. He is a labor contractor who supplied workers for the orchards and fields in the area.

KP 'Wholesome,' House Unit Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Plans to eliminate KP and cigarette butt-polling details as an incentive to attract more young men into the Army were rejected yesterday by the House Appropriations Committee.

Calling the duties "wholesome and character-building" for GIs, the committee cut \$125 million earmarked for hiring civilians to do the jobs.

The committee recommended that the civilian kitchen-poll and cleaning-detail programs already under way be ended by April 30 in all services and that potato-peeling, trash-collecting and latrine duty be restored to soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Grenade Kills 2 Children

WARSAW, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Two children died and five were injured when a World War II hand grenade with which they were playing exploded. They had found the grenade in a cemetery near Slubice, northwest Poland, the official Polish news agency reported.

## Spassky May Play in Texas Chess Meet

Fischer Is Also Asked to Compete

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Former world chess champion Boris Spassky has accepted an offer to play in an international tournament at San Antonio, Texas, sponsored by a fried-chicken drive-in chain, but it is not known if he will be able to attend.

George Church, a chess enthusiast who is president of Church's Fried Chicken, Inc., said Soviet authorities have promised to send two grand masters to Texas but have not as yet confirmed whether Spassky will be one of them.

Spassky told the Associated Press, however, that he was counting on playing in San Antonio.

Champion Bobby Fischer has been invited to the tourney, which opens Nov. 18 with 16 of the world's best players. He has been asked to narrate the month-long contest for the Spanish International Network of New York, which has world television rights and plans to televise and tape most of the games for American and world consumption.

Fischer has not replied through his attorney, Paul Marshall, according to network vice-president Lou Falcigno, but Spassky was quoted by the Associated Press in Moscow Sunday as saying Fischer would not be there as a player.

"I asked Bobby if he was going to play in San Antonio and he said no, the money wasn't enough," the Russian said.

The tournament purse will be \$4,000 for first place, \$2,000 for second, \$1,000 for third, \$700 for fourth and \$100 for the next four places.

Dayan to Montreal

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan left for Montreal today for a one-night stand on behalf of Israel Bonds.



THREATENED HOSPITAL—Staff and outpatients passing British Army post yesterday at one of entrances to Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast. Provisional branch of IRA has warned that hospital will be subject to attack if British troops don't leave grounds.

## Heath, Catholics Differ on Detention

### British Army Defies IRA Threat on Hospital

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A British military spokesman said today that troops would not be pressured into leaving the grounds of Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

"It is not military policy to move units under threat," the spokesman said.

The army statement, in reply to a threat last night from the IRA's Provisional wing that the hospital would be subject to attack if the troops don't leave, was issued as talks got under way near London between Prime Minister Edward Heath and Roman Catholic politicians.

The talks ended tonight with little apparent progress. The Catholics told newsmen after-

ward that it was "neither reasonable nor acceptable" for them to attend all-party talks while British kept the policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial.

A British government statement reported that Mr. Heath said that his policy was to end internment, but "he explained the difficulties of doing so immediately."

The meeting at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence, was a prelude to all-party talks later this month on Northern Ireland's future.

Most of Belfast was blacked out by a power strike tonight and militant Protestant power workers threatened to plunge all of Ulster into darkness if the British government did not curb the

activities of its army paratroopers. The workers are protesting the shooting Thursday of two Protestants by British paratroopers battling Ulster vigilantes. Meanwhile, violence continued in Ulster. A British soldier was shot and wounded in Londonderry and a bullet grazed the head of a soldier in Belfast.

A laundry was blown up in Strabane, County Tyrone. There were no casualties.

The IRA warning involving the 1,200-bed Royal Victoria Hospital accused the army of using the 50-acre facility to launch attacks on nearby Roman Catholic areas.

The army denied the charge and said that it kept troops on the hospital's grounds to protect it and its patients.

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Honeywell-Bull



## Wheat Dealing and Snipe Hunting

Two investigations of the American wheat sales to Russia are now about to begin. They represent the public's best chance, and probably its only chance, of learning the circumstances of the Nixon administration's \$100 million subsidy commitment to the private grain traders who were the middlemen. At the request of a Republican congressman, Mr. du Pont of Delaware, the government accounting office intends to look into the full list of questions: The justification for the subsidies, the secret promises on which they were based, the profits that they guaranteed, and the issues of conflict of interest raised by the two Agriculture Department officials who resigned to join trading companies just before the sales began. This week a Democrat, Mr. Purcell of Texas, will open hearings on the same interesting questions. Congress is rising to its responsibilities in this shadowed affair.

Mr. Purcell makes the very significant point that the wheat farmers of Texas seem to have drawn very little benefit from the soaring prices that followed the Russian purchases. They had sold most of their crops before the market started up.

The rise in prices represents more than merely a missed opportunity for these farmers. It will actually cost them money. Their federal price support payments are based on the difference between the parity price, which is relatively high, and the average market price, which is usually much lower. As the market price rises, the difference between it and parity is reduced and the annual federal payment to the wheat farmer drops.

The chronology of the wheat deal is crucial. Negotiations had been under way since early spring and the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Butz, visited Moscow in April. But the Russians were evidently very sticky on terms. The real break in the bargaining came on June 23, when a Soviet delegation arrived here prepared to negotiate on the basis of the American offer. Ten days later President Nixon publicly announced the agreement. But that announcement proved to be seriously misleading. Over the next six weeks the Russians bought far more than the announcement had indicated and, in particular, they bought far more wheat. The

full impact on the wheat market was not visible until late in the summer.

Wheat prices moved up only slowly at first, from about \$1.50 a bushel in Kansas City at the time of the July 8 announcement to about \$1.60 at the end of the month. The spectacular rise that carried the price as high as \$2 a bushel began around the second week of August.

The teams of harvesters swing across the middle of the continent each year from South to North, starting in June in Congressman Purcell's state of Texas. In years of good crops, like this one, the Southwestern farmers usually consider it wise to sell at once before the full weight of the harvest hits the market. By mid-August, the harvesters were far to the North and a great deal of the wheat was already sold. Although there are no firm statistics on this point, the rising chorus of accusation from all over the wheat belt makes it evident that little of the August price increase went to the farmers. Instead, it seems to have gone mainly to the dealers and speculators who bought early.

Secretary Butz has been pooh-poohing this interesting circumstance, but the public is entitled to an explanation. Mr. Butz's failure to warn the American market of the Russians' real intentions may perhaps be ascribed to a simple lack of foresight. But it now develops that his department did indeed make an undisclosed commitment, evidently by word of mouth, to the international grain trading companies who were the middlemen in this huge deal. The department agreed to keep raising the export subsidies in step with the rising prices, and apparently this agreement was open-ended. It set no limit on the subsidy per bushel, or on the number of bushels to be subsidized. Until mid-August, when the department's actions made it evident that some sort of a commitment was operating, the existence and generous dimensions of this agreement were known only to the few trading companies whose profits it guaranteed.

Secretary Butz currently dismisses all of these issues of secrecy and favoritism as a "silly political snipe hunt." He will have an opportunity to expand on that explanation when he appears before Mr. Purcell's subcommittee on Thursday.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## World Monetary Reform

To no one's surprise, the long-awaited International Monetary Fund study on reform of the world's ailing monetary system reflects inability on the part of the fund's 20 executive directors to agree on a new structure. But, the study does help illuminate the major issues that must be decided by governments—issues that can no longer be ignored. They will be on the table when 123 finance ministers and central bank governors assemble in Washington at the end of this month for the IMF's annual conference.

The executive directors' report, which will go to a new ministerial-level committee of 20, is as important for the proposals it ignores as it is for those it addresses. Thus, floating exchange rates moving with market forces clearly have been abandoned as a possible solution. The "dirty" floating last year after President Nixon broke the dollar-gold link—when governments intervened in the money markets to defend their nations' exchange rates, exports and jobs—proved that floating could quickly become equivalent to the 1930s type of competitive devaluations and economic warfare. A blend of fixed rates and more flexible rules, including requirements for change as different rates of inflation and productivity growth alter the relative values of different currencies, now is the universal aim of governments. The key problem is to define adequate flexibility and how it can be achieved.

The American idea of removing gold from the monetary system also seems dead—at least in any meaningful time frame. The role of gold undoubtedly will remain important for a long time although it may decrease gradually as other reserve assets, such as Special Drawing Rights (or "paper gold," the IMF-created currency), increase more rapidly. The central issue posed by the IMF report is how gold and other accepted international reserve assets are to be used to settle future payments imbalances between nations.

While the United States remains non-committal, its major trading partners are determined that any future monetary system—and any future reciprocal trade concessions—must be based on reserve asset settlement, which will require the United States to make the dollar convertible again. They want to halt the steadily mounting credits, now totaling upwards of \$54 billion,

that other nations have been forced to advance to finance American payments deficits.

There is widespread recognition that these payments deficits must be ended if the United States is again to undertake the obligations of convertibility on current transactions. What remains in dispute is whether other nations must permit the United States a large trade surplus to finance American capital outflows, as Washington insists, or whether the flow of American capital abroad should be sharply curtailed by American exchange controls, as many Europeans urge.

A central issue to be settled in designing the new monetary system is how exchange rate adjustments are to be brought about. Deficit countries are under great pressure to devalue their currencies to halt the outflow of reserve assets. There is agreement that means must be found to increase pressure on surplus countries, which enjoy rising monetary reserves, to upvalue their currencies and thus contribute to international monetary equilibrium.

The United States, as a deficit country, wants to see some sovereignty sacrificed by establishing international rules—along with stern sanctions for violators—as a means of forcing surplus countries to upvalue their currencies. But the Nixon administration resists European suggestions that some independence in internal economic policies, affecting interest rates or taxes, may have to be sacrificed as well.

The IMF report emphasizes the close interrelation of all issues in designing a new monetary system. Without a clear picture of the over-all structure that is proposed, agreement on its individual elements cannot be achieved. Until the United States puts forward at least the major ingredients of such a proposal, negotiation of a new monetary system cannot begin.

That negotiation, it is evident, will be long and difficult. A year already has been lost in opening it. A year that has seen repeated crises and a threat to world economic growth. Surely the moment has come for President Nixon himself to go before the annual fund meeting this month to start negotiations by outlining the basic principles. If not a full blueprint, of the monetary system the United States wants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## The Palestinians: Jordan Seeks a Solution

By Jim Hoagland

AMMAN.—The posters of Arab guerrilla warriors cradling submachine guns that covered the walls of the Palestinian youth center here two years ago are gone. Hand-drawn graphics embellished with the circular peace symbol have replaced them.

In the director's office, photographs of Jordan's King Hussein are prominently displayed now instead of those of el-Fatah command leader Yasser Arafat. A mention of Arafat's name draws only a guarded silence from the dozen Palestinian youths playing billiards and listening to blaring Arabic phonograph records in the main hall.

Two years after Palestine's "Black September," when King Hussein's army crushed the Palestinian commando forces here and effectively drove them from Jordan, the king has turned to attempting to convert an uneasy truce between his regime and his Palestinian subjects into a more lasting arrangement.

### Ambitious Plan

Ignoring harsh denunciation by much of the rest of the Arab world and by Palestinian exiles who accuse him of betraying their cause, Hussein has launched ambitious political and economic plans designed to convince the Palestinians that they have more to gain by cooperating with him and forgetting about the commandos than by continuing to oppose him.

Western analysts here cautiously accord the king some preliminary success in his efforts, which are being scrutinized with great care. For the success or failure of these efforts may provide important clues to how—or perhaps if—the overwhelming problems that confront the volatile mass of Palestinians driven from their homes by 25 years of warfare between Arabs and Israelis can ever be resolved, and tensions in the Middle East reduced.

Those tensions exploded back into the world's consciousness last week when members of the Black September Palestinian organization founded in Jordan executed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and Israel retaliated by bombing Palestinian commando and refugee areas in Lebanon and Syria.

The commandos have also sworn to topple Hussein and to gain vengeance against his army, which they blame for killing perhaps 5,000 Palestinian civilians in the two weeks of fighting in September 1970 that reduced to shambles parts of this dun-colored city of sandstone and concrete block houses built across seven sandy hills.

### Far Underground

But residents of Amman agree that the king has established complete control over his truncated kingdom east of the Jordan River in the past year and that any guerrilla presence that remains has been driven far underground.

The king apparently feels confident enough of his grip on the country to be considering releasing this month about 600 of the 700 Palestinian guerrillas arrested in the final stages of the fighting.

The city's physical recovery has been rapid. About 1,000 refugee shelters destroyed in the fighting have been rebuilt, schools damaged by tank shells repaired and businesses reopened.

"There is not a single broken window in Amman now," Zuhair Asfour, an important local businessman, said. "I haven't heard a shot in over a year. Life is quite smooth and Jordan is again stable."

The army has succeeded in disarming the Palestinian militia that had been set up in the camps. The knowledge that being found with a weapon would bring death on the spot produced a glut on the arms black market here earlier this year and drove the price of a Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifle down to \$15.

But signs of tension remain. Bedouin troops, their colorful head-dresses flapping in the breeze, ride the city streets in open jeeps with machine guns mounted on the back. Soldiers man checkpoints along Jordan's main roads

and every automobile coming across the Syrian frontier is thoroughly searched.

And the psychological scars produced by the fighting and longstanding opposition of politically sophisticated Palestinians to being ruled by the autocratic Hashimite monarchy still linger.

Residents of the New Amman refugee camp took a visitor to the edge of their town and pointed to a jutting ridge a few miles away. "That is where the tanks came. I had friends in this house who were killed when one of the shells landed here," one man added, pointing to a nearby spot.

"Things have improved since the first of the year," said another camp resident. "We have freedom of movement and are not treated badly by the army, as long as we don't talk about politics, but we cannot forget what happened."

Britain established the Hashimite royal family of the Hejaz, the western coastland of Saudi Arabia, as rulers over the 35,000-square-mile area that is now East Jordan after World War I as a reward for Hashimite help in the war. It was then largely populated by seminomadic bedouin tribesmen.

During the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, the Jordanian Army took control over 2,000 square miles of what had been Palestine on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees fled from what became Israel across the river into East Jordan.

In 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank, and a new stream of refugees poured into the Hashimite kingdom. Including the occupied West Bank region, about 60 percent of Jordan's total 2.1 million population is of Palestinian origin.

With much higher levels of education and business experience, the Palestinians soon became a dominant force in the country's economic life. While adding to Jordan's economic development, this has also produced still-smoldering resentment among native East Jordanians that the Palestinians do little to dampen.

"Amman was nothing when we came here in 1948," a Palestinian trader said last week in Amman's teeming center of small shops. "We built all of this from the desert but we are treated as second-class people."

Western residents report in fact that East Jordanian resentment against Palestinians is

probably stronger as a result of the 1970 crisis than vice versa.

"They feel like the Arab who was nearly pushed out of his tent by the camel," says one diplomat. "They think they did somebody a good turn, and nearly lost their country for the trouble."

"We are living as friends, but not as brothers," said an East Bank civil servant speaking of the Palestinians. In a society where nearly all Arabs are considered, in conversation at least, as brothers, the remark carried serious overtones.

The chads and threat to Hussein's throne in 1970 have sharpened the differences. Since 1970, the Jordanian Army has been increased from about 50,000 men to perhaps 70,000. But Palestinians have been eased out of all important combat positions.

Their representation in the officer corps has dropped from 40 percent to 30 percent and in enlisted ranks from 60 percent to 30 percent, authoritative sources report.

Jordan's conscription was ended in 1970 and recruiting generally limited to East Bank tribes. Palestinians remain in large numbers only in technical and support units where their skills are needed, according to reliable reports.

The defeat of the commandos, who Jordanian officials insist will not be allowed to return in force, and the occupation of the West Bank have created a leadership vacuum for Palestinians that King Hussein is evidently moving to try to fill.

"Our people feel abandoned by the commandos and the Arab governments that did nothing to help them," said a Palestinian intellectual in Amman. "Once we were all behind the commandos. But they made serious mistakes in dealing with Hussein and exposed us to horrible times."

### Economic Benefits

Hussein's strategy appears to be to try to win the allegiance of what he believes are the majority of Palestinians, whom he believes to be more interested in economic benefits and who have not been identified with the commando movement.

To do this, he has advanced a political plan for a United Arab Kingdom that would give political autonomy to the West Bank and the Jordan to the Gaza Strip if these two territories can be recovered from Israel. And he is due to unveil shortly an

ambitious three-year economic development plan for the East Bank that depends heavily on foreign aid.

Diplomats sympathetic to the king's rule see signs already of Palestinian hostility being neutralized to some extent.

Last month the king appointed a new cabinet which includes Nadhin Zaro, a Palestinian who had been publicly identified with el-Fatah before the 1970 showdown, and other West Bank politicians.

The king has also pushed ahead with plans to establish a political organization called the Arab National Union which is being elected in final balloting across Jordan this week. West Bank refugees are eligible for 120 seats in the 360-member union, which officials say will be the "political base for the United Arab Kingdom when it comes into effect."

The king's new foreign minister, Salah Abu Zaid, asserted last week that there had been "a positive and very encouraging reaction" from all Palestinians to the plan to federate the West Bank and perhaps Gaza, into which more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees have crowded, with the East Bank.

Palestinian exile critics of the plan assert, however, that the king is merely attempting to erect a facade for his minority rule and his own desire to come to terms with Israel while seeking a resumption of vital budget subsidies.

### Calculated Risk

More impartial observers feel that the king is taking a calculated risk by extending promises of renewed economic prosperity when the prosperous West Bank territory is still cut off from Jordan. If the plan fails, the raised expectations could turn into new bitterness, they fear.

While praising the Jordanian king's attempts to present the Palestinians with an alternative to the commandos, one Westerner with long experience in the Middle East said:

"The abyss between him and the Palestinians is so deep and the chances that he can get anything from the Israelis that would make his plans work so slim that nobody is rushing to put down bets on the outcome."

This is the second of two articles.

## Letters

### Munich Tragedy

An aspect of the Munich tragedy is like all similar acts of terrorism it will soon be forgotten.

The Western community of nations will mildly condemn those Arab nations who harbor these depraved terrorists but will conveniently go no further for fear of oil or business boycott.

No one can be safe so long as nations kneel under, and walls of bow-shocking are nothing more than hypocrisy. We need not expect help from the eastern slave states nor pontificating Sweden but it's time that other nations show backbone in the face of ever increasing acts of violence.

R.I. GROSS.

I see no reason to call them "terrorists." They are murderers who like to be called "terrorists."

I see no reason to give them that pleasure.

Rotterdam.

It is truly regrettable and unfortunate that the attempt to rescue the hostages held in Munich met with such calamitous failure. However, the attempt was justified. The world will always have its madmen to contend with, but to allow them to succeed could only lead to further attempts at such blackmail, not by madmen but by rational

men who see the success of such irrationality.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the families of those who died and to the men whose bold attempt met with failure, who must be feeling pangs of conscience for their failure.

May the deaths not be in vain. Let the world stand together, at least on the common ground of complete abhorrence and condemnation of such deeds and those who perpetrate them.

RAY PARRELL.

Sevenoaks, England.

### Olympic View

I have devised a bumper sticker for Avery Brundage's Olympic wheelchair: "Eleonor Holm Drinks Champagne." I raise my feeble fist in a toast to Vince and Wayne. Oh, say, can you see? I can and it saddens me.

GEORGE AXELROD.

London.

### LBJ and Nixon

Do you see any difference between President Nixon's and President Johnson's futile Vietnam policies? How can Mr. Nixon get back the POWs by sending more U.S. prisoners to Hanoi, unless he wants to solve the problem by drowning them all along with the Vietnamese people? It looks like somebody trying to sell an Edsel (a McNamara product) by using a new layer of paint when everybody knows

that during four years, the former owner, a kid named Johnson, had a series of bad accidents with it.

NGUYEN VERT LANG.

Paris.

### Free to Travel

Angela Davis went to Moscow and Jane Fonda to Hanoi: prime examples of the tolerance of the American government of the freedom enjoyed by its citizens. Compared to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's reluctance to leave "Mother Russia" for fear of ostracism, these babes, these vipers in the bosom of U.S. democracy, fitting about as they please truly have it made.

RAY LIPSON.

Lugano, Switzerland.

## A Critical Hour in The Senate

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK—When on the 1970 crisis than vice versa. ing the renomination party at Miami Beach weeks ago Richard Nixon that he would never an arms limitation a from a position of inter ran a terrible risk. The that someone would read him from the transcript various press conferences now in which Henry gave out the details SALT-I Treaty. I count times that Mr. Kissinger ed lapidary relegation United States to infer the grounds that after were talking not about situation but about the situation.

Mr. Kissinger's point, the Soviet Union has been hell-bent for strategic for three years while the better off more or less the situation than was year or two from now to Soviet lead drastically ed. In other words, we ed from inferiority.

The scandal of creeping can arms inferiority is best kept secret in the w withstanding that the widely available and remarked by the chief and by the Reader's D between them cover everybody. Fortunately are well known to a gro ators who are right engaged in one of the and most important tary maneuvers of th They are fighting for call the Jackson-S amendment to the Inter ment. Now that amenc several things. But m it does is to address the of the United States d

Friend, when you coo us in a couple of SALT-II—the treaty t passes to incorporate a lessening of the stat of the Soviet Unio United States—do n this chamber with a that grants the So superiority. As things under SALT-I, the Sc has a 50 percent ad launching sites and in which the Soviet Union while, between now ar you come back to u treaty, we in the Sena time to time question tive on what crides made to narrow the s the Soviet Union and States, within the te current agreement of research are you instance? And who equality with the So we mean equality o spelled out for inst. ABM Treaty, not the equality by which su

disrupt transmitta disadvantage into equa nice metaphysics w every Russian can o

The doves, sensin danger to their violo armed America, are note that Sen. Jackson self 44 co-sponsors ment. With 44 co-s can assume a great i will vote with the enough for a swoll "What will be left over visible minority who voting against Ameri in strategic arms, n attractive record to constituents in an el

The doves then f with a Mansfield about playing into um of SALT-I, but the J ple completely out by going for it 100 f vote was 55 to 1 on that the language of red amendment was monious with that of amendment—thus str any real meaning.

talk now about throa Jackson amendment ence with the House tatives (which did through with a co-measure), but the t, tegists don't partic SALT-II is projected and is subject theret: cation by the Senat, thirds of the Senate)

Richard Nixon is covraging the Senate's desires them to the hands, and who sh Richard Nixon is c American who know Russians have been to in recent weeks in the field of arms development. Hubs also knows about if the American people know about it but, I know about it soon reasonably demand their senators voted son amendment at hour.



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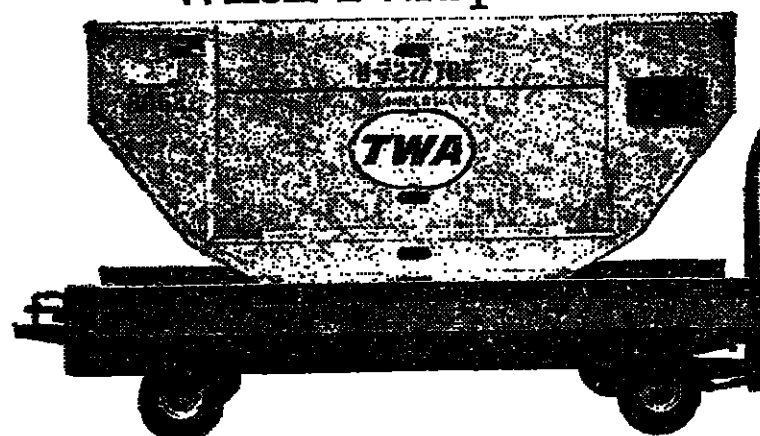
And surely, you don't want an old triple seat.

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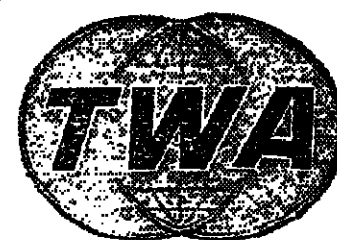
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## LONDON

## Pearl Bailey—'A Talker'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (HIT)—Pearl Bailey opens her show at The Talk of the Town with "Tea for Two," and the first of her characteristic asides, on opening night, was "Down, boys!" It was directed not at the audience, but at the backing band. And what she meant was not: "It's too darn hot," but "It's too darn loud!"

Pearl Bailey likes to hold forth, and few in show business hold forth as pungently, as tellingly, and as amusingly as she. But she does not like having to raise her voice in order to be heard. At the Hotel Mayfair, a couple of days later, she held forth privately on the noise that she feels is polluting the music scene these days:

"Everybody screaming and hollering, crowding the mike so that the words get smothered, the backing musicians blowing into mikes and upping the gain so they can hear each other. Anything that makes any sense or any fun gets lost in the din."

## Reaction

She reacts to noise more acutely than most singers because she is, by nature and disposition, a talker, even when she is singing. It works both ways. Her conversation is continually spiced with song, as she illustrates this or that musical point, or how one singer does a song as opposed to another, or how she herself approaches a song. And on stage she rarely gets through a song without a bit of conversational digression.

Following "Tea for Two," for example, she does "Close to You," a song associated with the Carpenters. "That's a brother and sister team," she observes. "I like carpenters. And plumbers, too. They fix things. And at this

age I've got a few things that need fixing."

Everyone recognizes the reference to her recent bout of ill health and hospitalization. And in case anyone doesn't, she tells them: "I wasn't breathin', I'm supposed to be in the back yard recuperating. I haven't paid the bill. When they asked me if I'd take this job in London, I split!"

She doesn't do any splits at The Talk of the Town, but she does just about every other cherished vaudeville routine, including a few Charleston steps and a pantomime striptease. During "Gotta Be Me," she stepped into the wings for a moment. The crowd, thinking that this might be the closer, began clamoring for an encore. She reappeared, wearing a broad, sheepish grin, and confessed: "That's what's called 'milking the audience.'"

Here are the arts of vaudeville as they are rarely to be savored nowadays. Pearl Bailey is aware of it, and proud of it. She began in vaudeville, as a dancer, at the old Pearl Theater on Ridge Avenue, in Philadelphia. She has worked not only the post clubs, but also the grimy theaters and clubs of Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre on Pennsylvania's anthracite circuit. And to this day she remembers vaudeville more affectionately than she remembers the legitimate theater, even the long Broadway run in "Hello, Dolly!"

## The Stars

And she remembers the stars of the old black vaudeville circuit—Bojangles Robinson, Adda Ward and, especially, Ethel Waters. "She was my idol," Miss Bailey recalled. "Not that I ever consciously tried to imitate her. She was inimitable. But she

Pearl Bailey who is appearing at a London nightclub.



represented everything as a professional that I aspired to, as singer, actress, comedienne—your name it, and she could do it. And even today, at 76, touring with Billy Graham, she still can."

Pearl Bailey may never have imitated Ethel Waters, but she has much in common with her, notably an indestructible professionalism that survives changing fashions. She thinks young artists of today are handicapped by lack of the kind of apprenticeship that she and Ethel Waters had. It takes 10 years, she says, just

to learn how to get on and off the stage.

Most of the songs in her current repertoire are contemporary, and she sings them idiomatically. I asked her if this had been a difficult accomplishment.

"Not at all," she replied. "That's what I tell some of the younger singers. We old-timers can sing your songs, but you can't sing ours."

She is right about that.

(Miss Bailey will be at The Talk of the Town until Oct. 7.)

## COPENHAGEN

## The Danish Linus Blanke Quilt With Chinese Feathe

By A. E. Pedersen

COPENHAGEN (HIT)—A blanket is a blanket, Danes say. Real sleeping is done under something soft, fluffy and friendly called a dyne. Growing numbers of people all over the world are beginning to agree. The dyne (pronounced, roughly, dee-nay) is a feather quilt.

They come in all sizes from baby models up to adult versions 2 meters long. Willy Kæser, who calls himself "The Dyne Specialist," says Frenchmen like theirs extra long—up to 2.5 meters. Kjeld Egekvad, whose shop is called Morfens, says Americans like the double-bed size, a type rarely sold to Scandinavians.

To a Dane, a quilt is one of his best friends, with everything that Linus sees in his blanket. Many attribute special qualities to their quilts—one writer uses his as a sort of giant ear plug. He drags up a corner as an ear flap to shut out early morning street sounds drifting through the window.

Quilts can last up to 30 years, depending on the person and the quilt. Those who toss and turn wear theirs out a lot quicker than the quiet sleeper. When a quilt reaches the stage where it can no longer be fluffed back into shape it is time to buy a new one, although a rejuvenation treatment in hot, soapy water and warm streams of air can often give the feathers a few more years of life.

Dust  
Mr. Egekvad has a customer in New Jersey who ships his quilts across the Atlantic for cleaning and repairing. Mr. Kæser recalls a customer who walked in with a 40-year-old quilt under

his arm "as if it were a gold." He wanted to be cleaned. "I told him to be away. There was no dust."

Most of the quilt feathers from China, where duynes are popular food are nothing is ever thrown away. Danish company Northern Works, which makes most quilts used in Scandinavia, is to be China's biggest feather tomer. They had a buy there before the Commun over. Since the office w they have continued Chinese feathers.

Today, the Danes in between 3,000 and 10,000 Chinese feathers a year, a third of China's total Europe.

Down, the experts p is warmer than feathe best readily available du from the geese of northern Finest, of course, is the the elder duck. But Grev are apparently no longer ed in clambering up ro to pluck the fine down o geese. Consequently the in short supply. An quilt costs about \$200 : penhagen store, twice for the finest Chinese ge and about four times i rate for more pedestria

Buying Trips  
Danish buyers visit Ch a year to inspect suppli prices have been goit spokesman said, the fee getting better—alough has always been high. ones come from Northe The ones farther south insulating value. The I buy quilt stuffing in Thailand, Singapore and The warmest quilts ideal for every one who sleep in unheated with the windows o warmth. But Ameri sleep in heated bedroo choose something light

Danish quilts are use ca. America, Japan a east Asia. Europeans Kong sleep under Da whose contents came across the border. So have been no quilt sale But the Danes are n about the Chinese ex the quilt export busin: are 800 million peopl all eating ducks and a quilt man. "That's feathers. And there a ers enough for all."

U.S. to Begi

Building of

Space Musc

WASHINGTON, S.P

Construction is s start this month on awaited National Air

Museum to house t brothers planes, moon lunar modules among jects. The Smithsion tion made the announ

The \$40-million st be built on the Mall Smithsonian museums to the public on July nation's 200th birthd Collins, the former a director of the muse

The site was chos gress in 1958, and t was authorized in 196 was delayed by budg The cost of the s originally planned in today be nearly \$70 n scaled-down design prepared by St Lou Gyo Chaba

The design comb marble and glass-cul ular bays, intended u with the classical N lery of Art on the c of the Mall.

Facing the Mall w glass bays, enabling side to look into thre exhibit halls 90 f feet wide and 120 fe

Arts Age

"Plains Feux sur ( the title under wh of musical and folkic running at Chanti Sept. 18. On Sept. Grandes Ecuries th

semble of the Grand Roy and the Rout Orchestra will play a Vivaldi, Destouches, and Handel. On Sep program will incl manes by the Peti à la Croix de Bois a neurs de Trompes de Paris.

\*\*\*

"La Vie Musicale an exhibition of paintings, drawings, instruments, scores a tary material on life of Antwerp in 17th centuries, when a center of polyph instrument making publishing, is b through September Granville in Besa Oct. 9 to Nov. 15, t will move to the H in Paris.

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## Odyssey of the American Bean: From Aztecs to Medicis

## Waverley Root

CHRISTOPHER Columbus was

one of the very first Europeans to see the American haricot bean. He encountered it near what is today Nuevitas, Cuba, and it is reasonable to suppose that he brought some home, as he did with so many other new plants which he discovered; but if so they apparently made little impression. The very name "haricot" suggests that it was the second discoverer of this vegetable who made Spain conscious of its existence, the conquistadores who entered Mexico in 1519, for "haricot" comes from *ayacotl*, the Aztec word for "bean."

The haricot was discovered a third time in Florida by Cabeza de Vaca in 1528, not long before Jacques Cartier found beans in the North, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. This indicated that the haricot was of great antiquity, for it had time to develop new varieties capable of surviving in a rigorous climate after having spread northward from its place of origin, which, if not Mexico itself, was somewhere in the Central American or northern South American area.

When the conquistadores first encountered the Aztecs, the latter had already been cultivating beans for centuries, for they had developed a large number of

varieties suited to all the different climates, altitudes and soils of Mexico. Beans were often planted in the same fields as that other important Aztec food, corn; the corn-beans combination provided the basic food for much of the population, and for that matter still does in much of Latin America. The Aztecs may have realized instinctively that the two foods were complementary (beans supplied the proteins corn lacked) and they may have discovered empirically that planting the two together was sound agriculture, though they could hardly have known why: Corn tends to deplete the soil of nitrogen, but beans, like all leguminous plants, put it back again.

## Climbers

North American Indians planted beans and corn together too, for a very simple reason. Their beans were of the climbing type. To save themselves the trouble of cutting bean poles, they planted the beans when the corn was already a few inches high, so the vines could climb the cornstalks. They often relied on a corn-beans

diet too, which has given Americans the dish of succotash.

Succotash is an Indian word which originally meant husked corn. Corn was almost always one of the foods which went into the common pot into which the Indians put everything they had to cook, regardless of the kind of combination this might produce. Succotash therefore took on its second meaning, of the contents of the all-purpose pot, no matter what they might be. Finally, since it happened often that all the Indians had to combine with the omnipresent corn was beans, succotash acquired its final meaning, the combination of corn and beans.

Did the Pilgrim fathers inherit the New England specialty of baked beans from the Indians? The dying New England ritual of the bean hole suggests that they did. I remember as a boy helping to dig a hole in the ground, which was then lined with heated stones. A covered pot of beans was placed in the hole, and was then covered up, leaving the beans to cook slowly but well, underground. The method seems more likely to have

been invented by Indians than by Europeans who possessed ovens. One can understand that baked beans would have been adopted enthusiastically by the Pilgrims, for they could be started on their way Saturday night, providing a filling meal or two for Sunday, when cooking would have been sinful.

Although the American haricot bean was destined eventually to displace the European broad bean, the only one known there before the discovery of America, it was slow to do so. Some New World beans were sent to Pope Clement VII in 1528, which he passed on to Canon Pietro Valeriano in Florence. Valeriano planted them in pots, and on tasting his crop, approved. He presented some to Alessandro de' Medici, who approved too. "Thus the Tuscan were started on their way to the epithet of bean-eaters, *mangiafagioli*. *Fagioli* means specifically the American bean; the Old World bean in Italian is *fava*."

This episode also started the haricot's career in France, for Alessandro de' Medici put a few bags of the new beans in the baggage of his sister Catharine, when she left for France in 1533 to marry Henri II. The French court thus knew about the haricot early in the 16th century, and it must have been from the court that Olivier de Serres received the beans which he cultivated and called *fagioli*, which gave rise to the name *fagioli* applied to them in France today. But nobody followed his lead. One author of the period wrote: "Although these beans are highly nourishing, nevertheless they are villainous, not delicate, eating." Another opined that "they swell and load down the stomach, provoking unpleasant and terrible dreams." In the 17th century

a French author, while recognizing that the dried haricot was nourishing, still inveighed against it as a "windy and difficult to digest."

It took something like a century for the word *haricot* to get into the French language and another century for it to get into French cooking. Its first known appearance in the former is dated 1624, but in 1681 it was not mentioned in the "Cuisinier François" of La Varenne, nor 30 years later in the "Cuisinier Royal" of Massialot. The first French planting in quantity of haricot beans occurred only in 1749, near Soissons, "a genuine treasure for that region," according to a woman cited by Brillat-Savarin, who proved a good prophet. Soissons remains famous today for this bean, to which its name has been given.

It would be exaggerating to say that even then haricots met with enthusiasm. They were popularly called *haricots-coquins*, racial snufflers, and Brillat-Savarin pronounced anathema upon them because they provoked obesity. He would have approved of Don Marquis, who would write later that "there will be no beans in the Almost Perfect State."

Just when haricots reached England is unsure. No doubt they found their way in gradually, insinuating themselves in place of the broad bean into what had been for centuries a basic dish of the English worker, bacon and beans—an indissoluble combination, as G.K. Chesterton pointed out in "The Englishman."

But since he stood for England And knew what England Unless you give him bacon You must not give him beans.

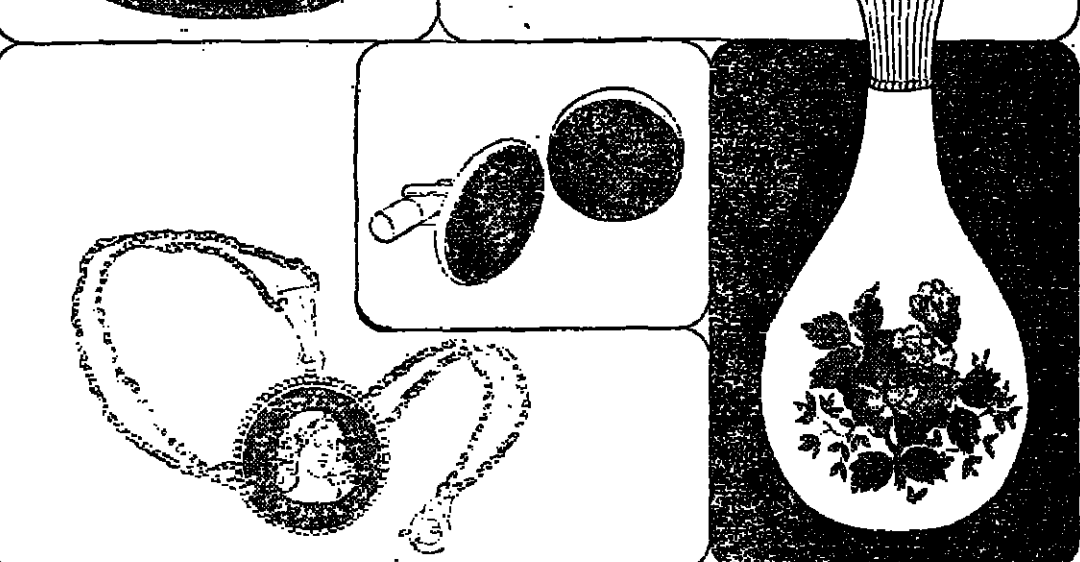
© Waverley Root. From a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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NATIONALITY: American Citizen  
PLACE OF BIRTH: Baltimore, Maryland  
AGE: 33 yrs. DOB: 5/16/39  
HEIGHT: 5'8"  
WEIGHT: 120 - 130 lbs.  
COLOR HAIR: Dark Brown, Reddish Overtones  
COLOR EYES: Hazel  
COMPLEXION: Olive  
DIST. MARKS: Left ring finger partially missing.  
U.S. PASSPORT NO. C-1918116  
Issued 7/19/72 in New York, N. Y.  
Expires 10/19/72 (Lapsed)

BACKGROUND: Mother and son left New York, N. Y. on July 27, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972. Last seen in Rome, Italy on August 16, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received \$750.00.

REWARD: \$500.00 is offered for information leading to their whereabouts. If located, please call collect to:



STUART BLAIR KORSCHUN

NATIONALITY: American Citizen  
PLACE OF BIRTH: Goldboro, N. C.  
AGE: 10 yrs. DOB: 6/7/62  
HEIGHT: 4'7"  
WEIGHT: 71 lbs.  
COLOR HAIR: Dark Brown, Reddish Overtones  
COLOR EYES: Brown  
DIST. MARKS: Freckles on nose - large, flat  
U.S. PASSPORT No. C-1918116  
Issued 7/19/72 in New York, N. Y.  
(Traveling on mother's passport)

BACKGROUND: Mother and son left New York, N. Y. on July 27, 1972, by plane for London, England. Seen in London on July 27, 1972. Last seen in Rome, Italy on August 16, 1972, at the American Express Office where mother received \$750.00.

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**Aids to End**

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Japan is expected to  
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**ig Is Set  
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Official said today.  
Boeing's interna-  
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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Nissan to Raise U.K. Dutch Prices**

Nissan Motor Co. plans to raise prices of its Datsun autos in Britain and the Netherlands in an effort to check a too rapid increase in exports to those markets. The percentage of the increase is being negotiated with distributors in the two countries, the company says. Press reports put the price increase in Britain at about 3 percent. Nissan says it would like to put the increases into effect beginning with shipments leaving Japan Oct. 1. The company says it shipped 24,432 autos to Britain and 12,900 autos to the Netherlands in the first eight months of 1972, up from 4,633 autos and 7,474 autos respectively a year earlier.

**GM Utility Vehicle for Malaysia**

General Motors Corp. will start marketing a durable, low-cost, general-purpose vehicle in Malaysia on Oct. 15, GM says. The vehicle, Bedford Harman, was designed especially for assembly and use in developing nations. Retail price of the Bedford Harman in Malaysia will be \$14,400.

**Hitachi Sees Slight Profit Gain**

Hitachi expects consolidated sales and profit for the year ending March 31, 1973, to show "a slight increase" from a year earlier, Hitachi's Yoshiyama, president, reports. The profit gain would end a two-year decline during which Hitachi's net income fell to 39.1 billion yen in the year ended last March from 50.3 billion yen a year earlier and from a peak 54.5 billion yen in fiscal 1970. Consolidated sales have continued to increase each year, reaching 1,318 billion yen in the 12 months ended last March. Mr. Yoshi-

yama says the deterioration has reached bottom and leveled off. He forecasts a gradual improvement in coming months, but not equal to the rapid advances the company experienced in some years past.

**Mitsui Chemical to Cut Work Force**

Mitsui Chemicals of Japan plans to reduce its labor force to about 7,200 workers from 8,200 by the end of 1973 and to close three plants by September 1973. The move is designed to overcome the current recession resulting from oversupply of fertilizers and industrial chemicals, officials say. The work force reduction will be implemented through retirement of workers who reach the company's age limit. The firm reduced its labor force by 1,500 last March under an initial cost-cutting program.

**GM Recalls More Cadillacs**

General Motors is recalling 37,000 more Cadillacs because of possible defective rear axle shafts. The company says the shafts are a fraction of an inch too long and this could cause pressure on the wheel bearing, leading to a possible loss of rear wheel brakes. The failure would not affect the front wheel brakes and the car could still be stopped, GM says. The company recalled 3,878 Cadillac last month because of a similar problem.

**Fuji to Buy Share in Dow Bank**

Fuji Bank Ltd., of Tokyo, will purchase a "substantial minority interest" in Dow Banking Corp. of Zurich, from Dow Chemical Co. Announcing this, Dow said the shares will be transferred as soon as Swiss and Japanese legal requirements for the sale are met. Purchase price was not disclosed.

**EEC Unit Says Anti-Inflation Steps Urgent**

**By David Haworth**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (REUTERS).—Common Market countries should take drastic and immediate anti-inflation measures, the European Commission's annual economic report said today.

It noted that consumer prices are currently increasing by an average of between 5 and 6 percent, and warned member states not to regard this inflation rate as "normal." Consumer prices ought next year to be maintained at an overall 3.5 percent level.

The report follows attempts here last week by European Economic Community experts, together with those representing the four prospective countries, to outline a series of anti-inflation options as a prelude to the creation of a monetary union.

Neither they nor this document have generalized about the measures to be taken. Each country should choose its own means to reconcile economic growth with stability.

Despite its warnings on inflation, the report forecasts strong growth throughout the EEC next year. It points out that industrial production is growing furiously. In Belgium production has increased by 13 percent during the second half of this year compared with the same period in 1971, and the figures for France and the Netherlands covering the same period are 7.9 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. In the community as a whole production rose by 4 percent.

The commission also takes an optimistic view about exports and investment, predicting an increase in the Common Market's gross

national product in 1972 of 5 percent in contrast to the 3.5 percent during the previous two years.

Nevertheless, it stresses that the expected world trade expansion in the next twelve months will be marked by steep price rises in raw materials, agricultural products and industrial goods.

The commission is also disturbed by rising unemployment in the Common Market and the plight of Europe's underdeveloped regions. Every member country, it says, should stimulate economic growth sufficiently to absorb the jobs who are increasingly victims of structural imbalances in EEC economies. At the same time, Common Market public expenditure must be restricted to an increase of no more than 10 percent next year, with a ceiling of 10.5 percent for France.

It is emphasized that anti-inflation measures must be the main objective of EEC economic policy. The commission is sharply aware that so far member countries' efforts to damp down rising prices have only marginally succeeded, and tougher measures are now needed.

But the document is careful not to commit the commission to suggesting policies for each EEC country to follow. This is in line with commission vice-president Raymond Barre's expressed view at last week's meeting that the community itself cannot be made responsible for inflation—or its cure. The responsibility for both still rests firmly with the member nations.

**U.S. Trade Group Sets Europe Trip**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (REUTERS).—Organizing resistance to protectionist sentiment in the United States will be one of the main aims of a special mission being sent to Europe by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The five-member mission will hold talks on international economic issues with U.S. and European officials and businessmen in six countries.

Trade and monetary questions and the growing controversy over multinational corporations are among the issues to be discussed later this month.

Any talks on international economic issues with U.S. and European officials and businessmen in six countries. Trade and monetary questions and the growing controversy over multinational corporations are among the issues to be discussed later this month.

The office said the increase mainly reflected higher wages and prices, rather than an increase in the volume of output.

**Plessey Profit Gains 35% In Quarter, 0.7% in Year**

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Plessey Co.'s net profit rose 35.3 percent in the final quarter but only 0.7 percent in the year ended June 30, the telecommunications and electronic equipment company reported today.

**Japan Output Off 0.2% in Month, Price Index Up**

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index in July, after seasonal adjustment, stood at 247.1 (1968 equals 100), down 0.2 percent from June, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The shipment index was 235.3, down 0.3 percent from June, while the inventory index rose 0.4 percent to 240.1.

Officials attributed the decline in production to poor showings in the transportation, machinery, foodstuff, tobacco and chemical industries. Machinery and electronic machinery production recorded gains.

In shipments, foodstuffs were sluggish while steel and electric machinery were fairly good, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan said the wholesale price index for August stood at 111.7 (1968 equals 100), up 0.7 percent from July.

**One Dollar—**

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star (15 per cent)	2.4400	2.4400
Belg. Tr. (A)	42.88-306	42.88-30
Belg. Tr. (B)	42.88-30	42.88-30
Deutsche Mark	3.180-18	3.180-18
Danish Krone	2.5000-30	2.5000-30
Swedish Krona	2.5000-30	2.5000-30
Fr. Tr. (A)	4.87-375	4.87-37
Fr. Tr. (B)	5.005-002	5.005-002
Guillemet	2.2000-57	2.2000-57
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	81.05-15	81.05-15
Pound	2.450-102	2.450-102
Schilling	22.01-02	22.01-02
Sv. Krona	4.7500-00	4.7500-00
Swiss Franc	2.7000-700	2.7000-700
Yen	361.10	361.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

**Auto Makers Say Delay on Prices Unfair**

**Decision by Price Unit Seen Nixon Policy Test**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Two automobile manufacturers said today a government delay in acting on their price increase requests on 1973 models is unfair and could undermine confidence in President Nixon's wage-price controls.

Executives of Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. asserted at a Price Commission hearing that they should be allowed to recover the costs of complying with new federal safety and emission-control standards.

"We believe that public confidence in the entire price-control program is at stake here," said Lynn Townsend, chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler.

"Without reasonable uniformity in administrative practices, the price control system can only degenerate to control by selective edict," said Iain M. Anderson, vice-president for finance of American Motors.

Guidelines Followed

Both firms insisted that their price-increase requests meet government guidelines of allowable costs. Mr. Anderson said his company requested a \$75.90 average price increase per car for safety and pollution equipment does not allow for dealer mark-ups.

And Chrysler said that under the rules it would be entitled to a \$145.46 price increase per car. The firm is seeking an increase of \$91.32 per car.

The commission has suspended the request of Chrysler, American Motors and International Harvester, until after the public hearings, meaning the companies will have to introduce their 1973 models at 1972 prices.

The commission has denied price-increase requests by Ford and General Motors, which plan new requests.

American Motors seeks also a 2.5 percent price increase to reflect other economic costs.

Undersecretary James M. Beggs estimated the cost of the new safety features at \$50 to \$70. Mr. Beggs said the auto makers could have met the safety requirements more cheaply by designing safety features in the cars rather than adding them on.

**Wall St. Price Drift Turns to Rout**

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—The stock market took a sharp downward lurch today and incurred its biggest daily loss in almost three weeks, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, in stepped-up trading.

It was the sixth consecutive setback on the New York Stock Exchange, with declines outpacing advances by about a three-to-one ratio.

The biggest losers were the glamour stocks, blue chips and issues responding to specific news developments.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age, after grinding steadily downward during most of the session, firmed slightly in the last half-hour of trading and closed down 8.96 at 946.04. At 3 p.m. it was off 10.69. It was the average's biggest daily decline since Aug. 24, when it dropped 11.97.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 13.68 million shares from 10.71 million shares yesterday, with most of the increase occurring in the first hour and the final hour of trading.

Brokers continued to attribute the market's downward trend to investors' concern over rising interest rates and the heated Mid-east situation. One broker ob-

served that the "market is ignoring the firming economy and there seems to be a buyers' strike."

In the glamour group, which has been under pressure in recent weeks on profit-taking and selling by institutional investors, Burroughs tumbled 5 3/4 to 304 1/8. Honeywell 6 to 141, Brunswick 3 1/8 to 33 3/8, Colgate-Palmolive 2 7/8 to 77 1/2, Coca Cola 2 3/4 to 134 1/2, Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 161 and Polaroid 2 1/4 to 114 1/4.

Blue-Chip Losers

Among the blue chips, Du Pont lost 2 5/8 to 178 1/2, Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 126 7/8, Chrysler 7/8 to 30 1/2, General Motors 5/8 to 75 3/4, International Business Machines 1 1/2 to 385, Schering-Plough, 3 to 119 1/2, General Electric 1 1/8 to 65 3/8 and Union Carbide 1 1/2 to 47.

The market's decline was broad-based with most leading groups showing minus signs.

The largest percentage loser was Melville Shoe, which dropped 3 3/8 to 24 3/8.

Gulton Industries turned in a strong percentage gain on the news that it had a profit of \$370,000 in the second quarter compared with a loss of \$332,000 in the year-before period. The issue advanced 5 8 to 10.

Among the volume leaders in reverse gear were Eastern Airlines, down 3/4 to 23, Skyline, 1 1/4 to 45 1/4, Curtiss-Wright, 1 7/8 to 50 1/2, and Winnebago Industries, 1/8 to 29 1/4.

The latter was the subject of some adverse comment in a published report.

Heavily-traded General Motors dipped 5/8 to 75 3/4, while Chrysler lost 7/8 to 30 1/2. The latter said it is suffering economic injury from the Price Commission's delay in granting the company's request for a price increase on 1973 model automobiles.

International Telephone & Telegraph, which headed the most active list, fell 1 7/8 to 51 5/8 on 238,100 shares.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index declined 0.15 to 26.17, while declines outnumbered advances, 658 to 218. Turnover was 3.09 million shares, up from 2.85 million yesterday.

The government bond market was basically unchanged with some issues up a few 32nds in spots and the Treasury bill market saw yields eased up to 6 basis points on the short end and a few basis points on the long end.

**New Put & Call Exchange Seen Luring Small Investor**

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Most investors are about as familiar with the put-and-call market as they are with the mating habits of the porcupine.

For the general public, trading puts and calls is an arcane science practiced only by highly sophisticated speculators who talk in a foreign language and sometimes reap big profits on small investments.

But this is probably going to change drastically within a few months when the Chicago Board Options Exchange opens its doors for business as the first continuous exchange market for puts and calls, or options.

The Chicago Board of Trade, a commodities market, has been developing a separate exchange for trading options for about four years now and expects to have it in operation by year-end.

At the same time, a number of Wall Street firms have been creating options departments to bring their customers into the new market.

Some people in Wall Street even feel the options exchange may be the vehicle to bring the small investor, increasingly alienated from the general stock market, back into the speculative tent.

Unlike the present put-and-call market, which involves only a relative handful of specialists, the new exchange is being set up to have wide public appeal.

A put or a call is an option to sell or buy a stock at a set price, usually for a period of six months and 10 days. Under today's rules, you put up a portion of a stock's

current selling price—usually from 6 to 16 percent—for the option to buy the stock at that price six months later. This is a call.

Much for Little

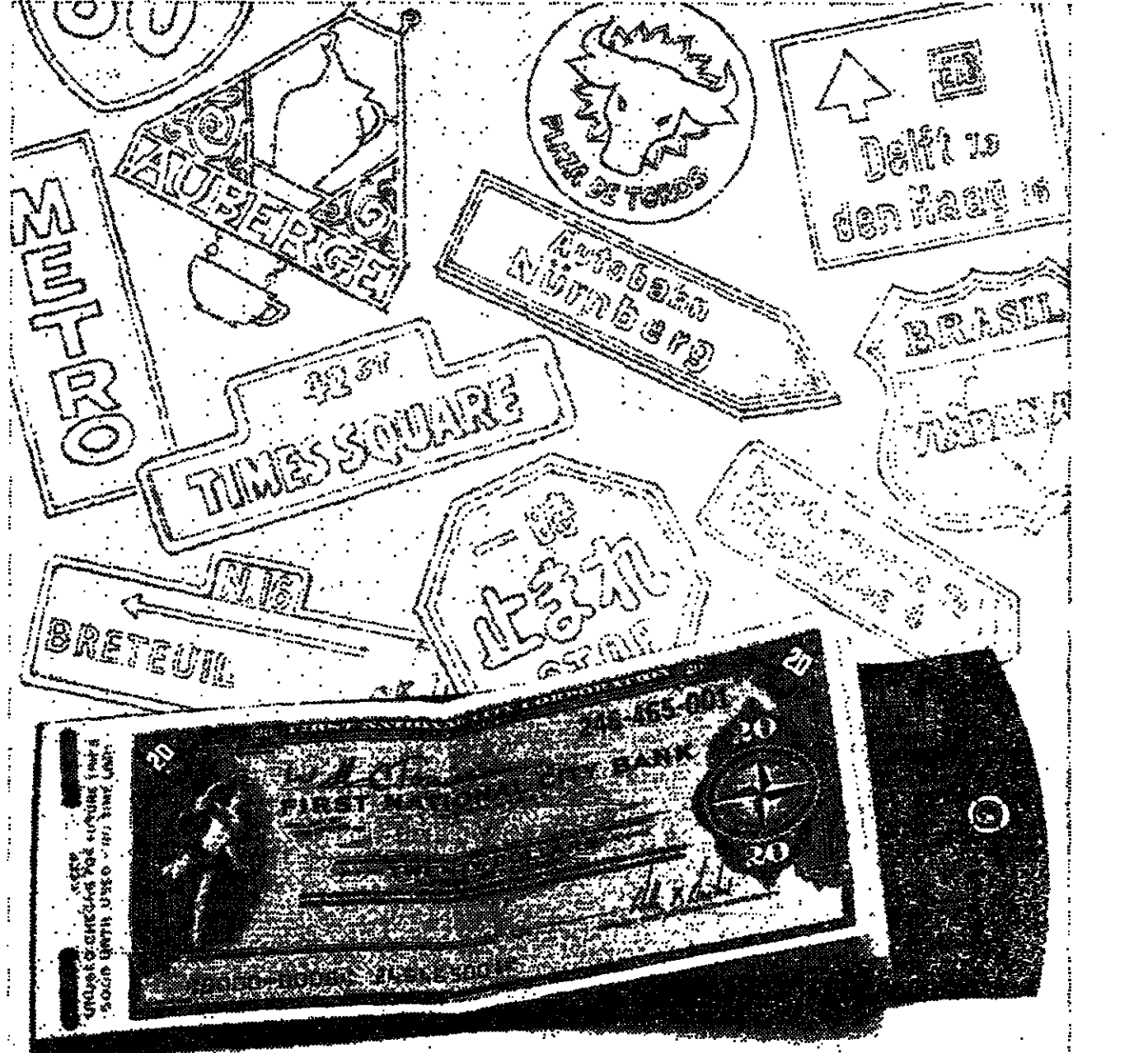
The person who sells you the call must let you have the stock at that price, even if it has gone up 50 or 100 percent in the meantime. In this way, you can speculate on a big price rumple with only a small amount of cash.

A put is comparable to a short sale. By putting up about the same minimal amount of money, you buy the right, or option, to sell a stock at its present price six months later, even if it has gone down substantially.

The attractive aspect of either arrangement is that your loss is limited to the amount of cash you initially put up. If the market goes contrary to your expectations, you merely let your option expire.

The catch is that the stock must move by an amount equal to the percentage you put up in order for you to make any profit. If you were to put up 10 percent of the current price, the stock must go up or down by at least that much in six months for you to break even on your call or your put.

Presumably, your option has a value throughout that period of six months, yet under today's setup there is no way to realize that value because no continuous market is made. The Chicago Exchange will provide that continuity and liquidity.



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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds			Midday Indicated Prices			Dollar Bonds		
Amr. Linqs 3-78	91	100	144	104	104	Cinebar 4-81	112	124
Alusuisse 3-78	111	113	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
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Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104	104	104	Chryslr 4-78	72	72
Amr. Linqs 3-78	101	101	104					



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

## European Markets

LIVE HOGS					(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)		
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Amsterdam	Imper...
Oct	29.20	29.20	28.87	29.15	28.90		2.00
Nov	29.00	29.25	28.92	29.10	28.85		1.00
Dec	29.00	29.25	28.90	29.00	28.80		2.00
Jan	28.75	28.60	28.42	28.70	28.50		2.00
Feb	28.50	28.35	28.17	28.45	28.25		2.00
Mar	28.25	27.90	27.60	27.80	27.50		2.00
Apr	28.95	27.15	26.95	27.00	26.70		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Nov	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Dec	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Jan	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Feb	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Mar	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Apr	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
May	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
June	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
July	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Aug	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Sept	28.75	26.75	26.50	26.75	26.50		2.00
Oct	28.75	26.75	26				

341.4 B-Bid. - CHICAGO FUTURES

Normal & Asked		Open High Low Close Close				Prev
NEW YORK FUTURES						
Soybeans						
Sept. 15, 1973						
Model sugar No. 11:	Oct. 8-30-80, March	Sept	1.674	2.005	1.654	2.004
1.650-10	1.650-10, July '73	Dec	2.028	2.67	2.624	2.644
1.64	1.64, Sept. 7, 5-94, Oct. 7, 6-98,	May	2.07	2.11	2.07	2.11
1.00-Sept. Oct. 13.5-0, Dec. 13.4-0, 1-14-0						2.054
WHEAT						
Sept. 15, 1973						
Model sugar No. 11:	Oct. 8-30-80, March	Sept	1.344	1.374	1.344	1.374
1.340-10	1.340-10, July '73	Dec	1.37	1.397	1.37	1.397
1.34	1.34, Sept. 7, 5-94, Oct. 7, 6-98,	May	1.424	1.454	1.424	1.454
1.00-Sept. Oct. 13.5-0, Dec. 13.4-0, 1-14-0						1.444
CORN						
Sept. 15, 1973						
Model sugar No. 11:	Oct. 8-30-80, March	Sept	1.344	1.374	1.344	1.374
1.340-10	1.340-10, July '73	Dec	1.37	1.397	1.37	1.397
1.34	1.34, Sept. 7, 5-94, Oct. 7, 6-98,	May	1.424	1.454	1.424	1.454
1.00-Sept. Oct. 13.5-0, Dec. 13.4-0, 1-14-0						1.444
SOYBEANS						
Sept. 15, 1973						
Model sugar No. 11:	Oct. 8-30-80, March	Sept	1.344	1.374	1.344	1.374
1.340-10	1.340-10, July '73	Dec	1.37	1.397	1.37	1.397
1.34	1.34, Sept. 7, 5-94, Oct. 7, 6-98,	May	1.424	1.454	1.424	1.454
1.00-Sept. Oct. 13.5-0, Dec. 13.4-0, 1-14-0						1.444

Sep	3.25%	3.48%	3.24%	3.26%	3.25%
Nov	3.35%	3.38	3.35%	3.37%	3.35
Jan	3.43	3.40%	3.40%	3.42	3.39%
Mar	3.40%	3.47%	3.44%	3.46%	3.40%

European Gold Markets				
September 12, 1972				
		3 M.	N.Y.	
London	67.00	66.75	0.00	
Paris	67.25	66.85	-0.10	
Frankfurt	67.30	67.00	-0.20	
Stockholm	122.50	121.00	-0.50	
U.S. dollars per ounce.				

SOYBEAN MEAL				
Oct	116.45	115.95	109.75	109.50
Nov	116.40	115.90	109.70	109.50
Dec	116.35	115.85	109.65	109.45
Jan	116.30	115.80	109.60	109.40
Feb	116.25	115.75	109.55	109.35
Mar	116.20	115.70	109.50	109.30
Apr	116.15	115.65	109.45	109.25
May	116.10	115.60	109.40	109.20
Jun	116.05	115.55	109.35	109.15
Jul	116.00	115.50	109.30	109.10
Aug	115.95	115.45	109.25	109.05

B=bid; A=asked; N=normal.

SOYBEAN OIL						Te
Sep	9.90	9.93	9.86	9.90	9.90	Co
Oct	9.85	9.99	9.91	9.95	9.97	Gr

[illegible]

Oct	177.50	181.70	177.50	177.50	177.50
Dec	182.00	183.30	179.60	179.70	181.50
Feb	184.00	185.20	181.50	181.80	183.70
Apr	185.80	187.20	183.60	183.70	185.40

Apr	188.03	189.00	185.40	185.60	187.40
Jun	189.40	190.60	187.50	187.50	189.00
Aug	191.50	192.30	189.50	189.50	191.40
Oct	193.80	194.40	191.20	191.30	193.20
Dec					

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	34.25	34.65	34.25	34.47	34.35
	35.25	35.65	35.25	35.47	35.35

Top	Oct	33.50	33.92	33.27	33.92	33.50
Glob	Feb	36.70	36.92	36.60	36.90	36.72
C	Apr	36.55	36.75	36.45	36.65	36.57

Kauf Broad	Southern Co	
Kings DSIR	Spartan Co	
Lennar Co	Springins Mill	
Lubrizol	Sid Kollman	
Ludlow Co	Teddyne	
Lynch CSys	Thom Ind	
Macke Co	UAL Incr Ind	
Mavrick	Unarco Ind	

SHELL EGGS					
Sep	38.09	36.23	34.50	36.25	36.35
Oct	34.80	34.80	33.30	33.75	33.25

Nov	40.85	40.05	38.75	39.50	40.70	
Dec	42.30	42.30	40.75	40.90	42.60	
Jan	41.20	41.95	40.75	41.05	42.00	5

hus Co	Microdol	Wall Murr	Feb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irland	Mumford pt	WAlrIn wi	Mar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Co	Murry Ohio	Westph El	Apr	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.50
Mass: N	Nat Homes	Wheel Frye	May	35.10	35.10	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.30
Mer Sci	Nalind 400p	Williams Co	Sa'es: Sep 917; Oct 605; Nov 175; Dec						
Nit pfr	Norfolk West	Winnipeg	1414; Jan 111; Feb 0; March 0; April 3;						
Oil			May 1;						

Market Summary	Brussels	Milan
Arbed.....	4,300	Fiat..... 2

Sept. 12, 1973				Astrid Mines.....		2,220		Finsler.....	
Most Active-New York				Cock-Ogure.....		1,150		Generali.....	
				Electrobel.....		6,610		Infielder.....	
				Lambert.....		2,495		LaRinas.....	
				Petrofina.....		5,160		Monedis.....	
				Ph. Gevaert.....		1,705		Oliveri.....	
				Soc. Génér'al.....		2,670		Pirelli.....	
				Solva.....		2,920		SniAVisco.....	
AtTelTel	238,100	51%	-17%						
Tel TelTel	183,600	44%							
en Motors	178,200	75%	- 5%						
resge SS	157,500	40%	+ 1%						

Exaco Inc	153.400	34 1/2	- 1/4	Un. Minière.	1.620	termi.....
Asm Air L	143.900	23	- 3/4			
Innebago	141.800	29 1/4	- 1 1/2			
	748.000	20 1/2	- 1 1/2			

## Düsseldorf

## Paris

Articles 671	139,360	50%	-1%	AEG. ....	77.50	50%	Air Liquide ..	30
Articles 672	149,860	45%	-	AEG Thyssen ..	174.50	50%	Ba ..	20
Articles 673	120,000	54%	-	ASAF. ....	142	50%	BNCI ..	1
Articles 674	117,200	107%	+ 3%	Bay ..	134.90	50%	Can Pacific ..	1
Articles 675	116,200	104%	+ 2%	Cammerzh ..	237	50%	C.S.F. ....	50
Articles 676	92,400	43%	-	Can. Gummli ..	96.10	50%	C.G.E. ....	11
Articles 677	80,600	33%	-3%	Daimler-Benz ..	385	50%	Chén ..	17
Articles 678	76,400	50%	-1%	Dé ..	208	50%	Chébonaire ..	17
Articles 679	12,600	50%	change ..					

Volume, 15 stocks, 2,853,500 shares.	DeutBank...	379	Créd. Comm.	—
Ratio, 15 stocks, 15.38 percent.	DresdeBank.	278.70	Créd. Lyon	—
Average price, 15 stocks, 24.83.	Gels Aktien..	73	DeBeer's...	4
			Essen Stand	13

new 1772 highs, 6: low, 107.	Hoeschtier.....	134	Fin.Par.S.P.	22
new traded in: 1.787.	Hoechst.....	45.80	Fr.Br.60's.....	22
Advances; 351; declines: 1.076; un-	Karstadt.....	332.50	Ger.Dan.....	36
changed: 338.	Kaulbach.....	129.50	IBM.....	1,94
N.Y. stock index: 80.57 - 0.55; in-	KHD.....	75.10	Impoli.....	19
dustrial: 65.16 - 0.80; transpor-	Lufthansa.....	264.10	Int'l Nick C.	16
tation: +6.33 - 0.59; utility: 37.49	Mannesmann.....	79.50	Mach.Sust.....	1.50
-0.10; finance: 77.48 - 0.45.	Metalgesellschaft.....	32	Michelin.....	1.50
	Rheinmahl.....	86		

<b>Most Actives—American</b>				RWF now...	170	Modil.....	13
Camp Ho	69,000	15%	+ 1/2	Siemens.....	278.10	Nickel (Le)..	33
				Veba.....	142.90	OrniumPét.	8

[illegible]



## Toronto Stocks

High Low Last Close									
INDUSTRIAL									
042 Albricks	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
043 Alcan	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
770 Agria Ind	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
044 Alga	T	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
045 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
046 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
047 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
048 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
049 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
050 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
051 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
052 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
053 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
054 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
055 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
056 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
057 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
058 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
059 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
060 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
061 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
062 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
063 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
064 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
065 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
066 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
067 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
068 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
069 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
070 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
071 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
072 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
073 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
074 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
075 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
076 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
077 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
078 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
079 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
080 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
081 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
082 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
083 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
084 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
085 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
086 Alst	S	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	—	—

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED-RATES FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:

4 Mos. 1 Year		4 Mos. 1 Year		4 Mos. 1 Year	
Austria (air) .....	\$ 670.00 1,394.00	Greece (air) .....Dr.	94.00 1,309.00	Spain (air) .....Ptas.	1,720.00 3,540.00
Belgium .....D.F.	1,350.00 2,700.00	Ireland (air) .....£	8.45 16.90	Sweden (air) .....S.Kr.	116.00 232.00
Denmark (air) ..D.Kr.	300.00 416.00	Italy .....Lire	17,500 35,000	Switzerland .....S.Fr.	116.00 232.00
France .....F.	128.00 256.00	Norway (air) .....N.Kr.	200.00 399.00	Turkey .....Liras	20.00 60.00
Germany .....D.M.	128.00 194.00	Netherlands .....Fl.	57.00 194.00		
				In Europe (air) .....	20.00 60.00

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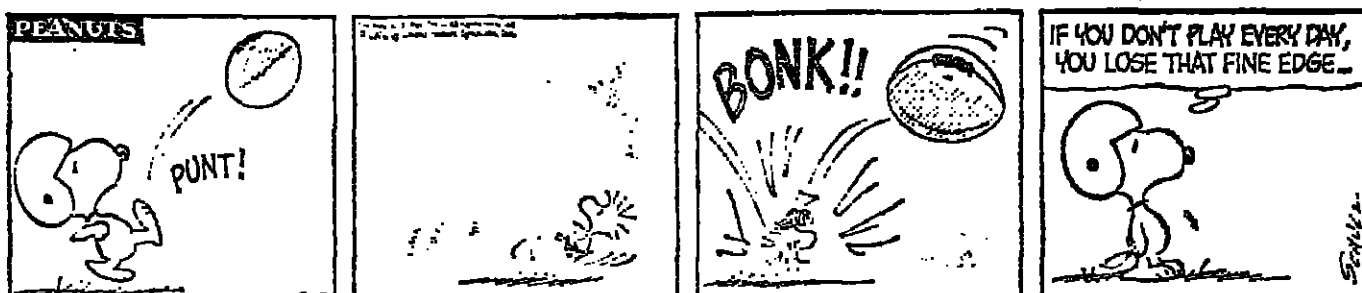
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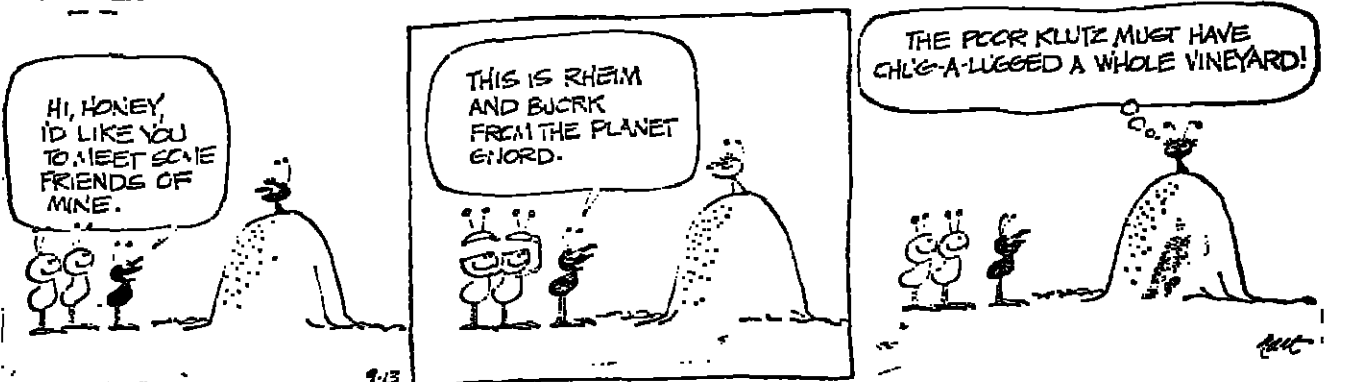
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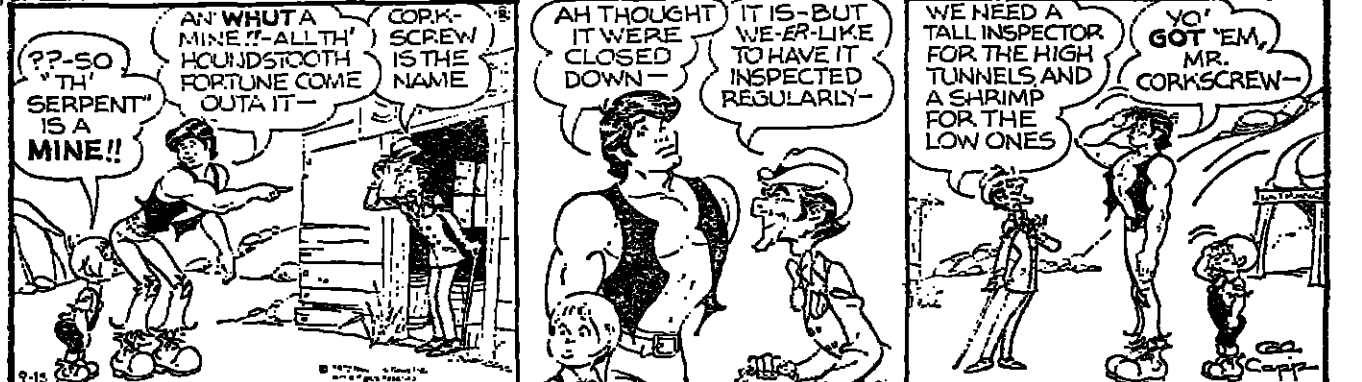
PEANUTS



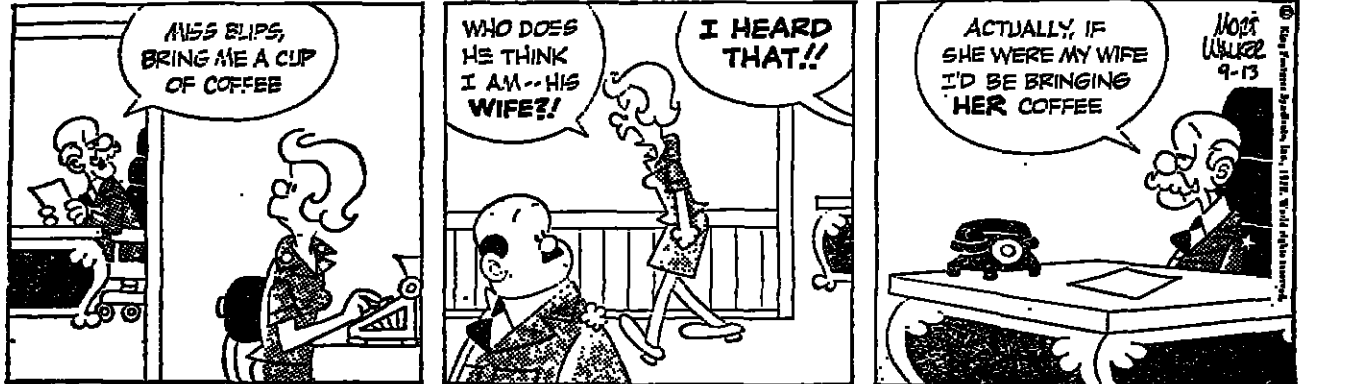
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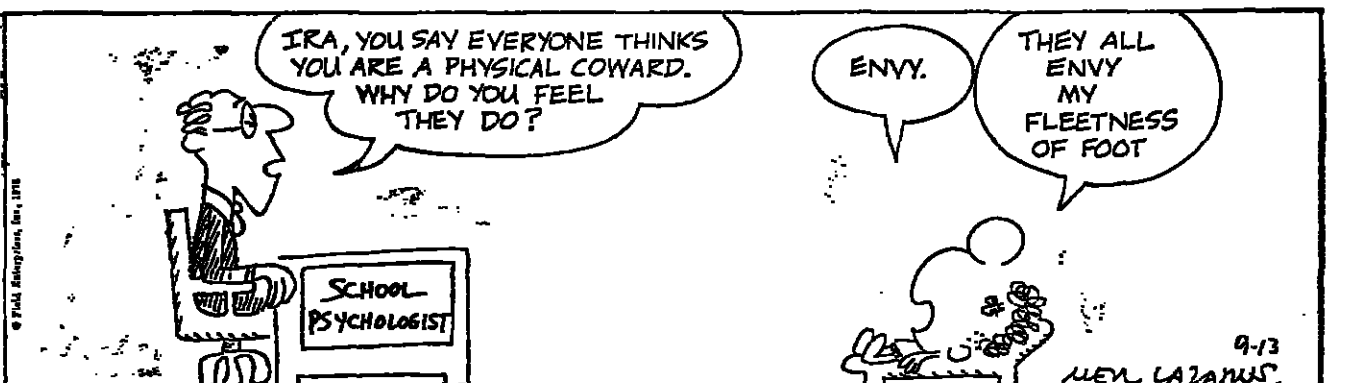
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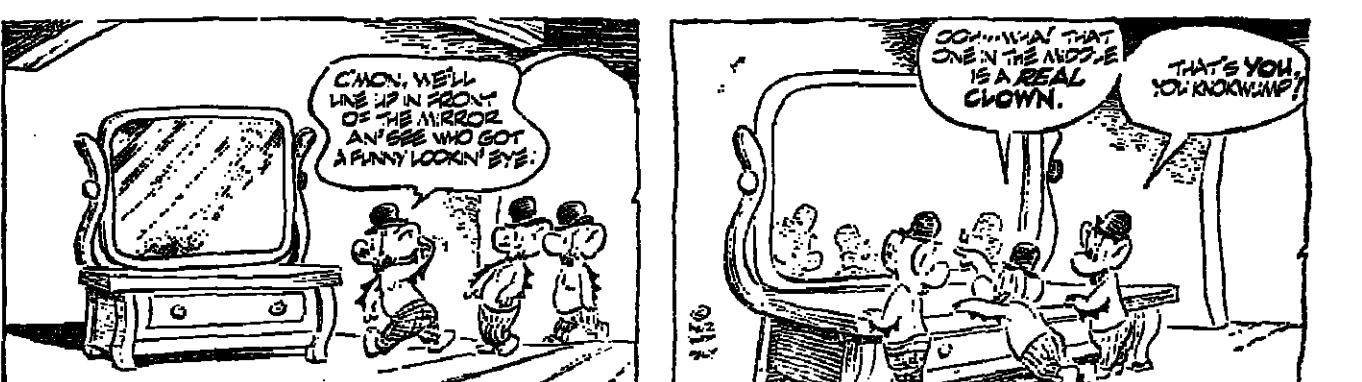
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the ironies of tournament bridge arises when a player in a hopeless contract finds himself hoping for a bad break.

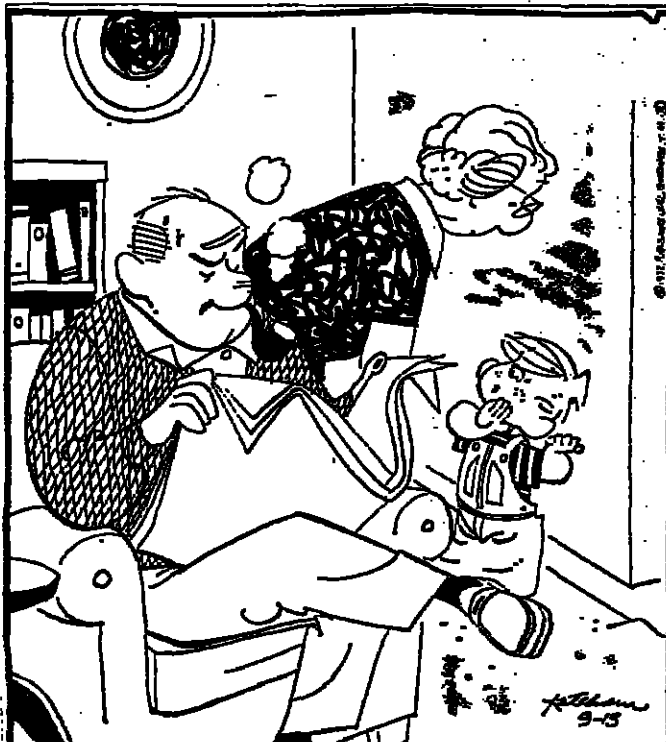
He cheered under his breath, and mentally thanked East for his overcaution in not doubling six hearts. There was now a grain of hope. Declarer led a diamond to the queen. East took the ace and played his remaining spade.

West overtook the spade ten with the queen, and tried to cash a winner. If he had chosen the spade king, all would have been well for the defense, but he misgessed by playing the club queen.

South ruffed and led his remaining spade to rid himself of the lead. West won, and had to lead in a position in which East and South each held five trumps. A club was led, ruffed by East with the seven and overruffed with the nine by the declarer. Now it was a simple matter to endplay East by leading the heart four, forcing a lead away from the jack.

As Goren had foreseen, a number of pairs with his cards lost 500 points or more by being doubled in four hearts. The disastrous trump break had given him a few match points instead of the bottom score to which his bidding entitled him.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EJYIT

THUCE

GUTONE

LAWTUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATCH DADDY NAPKIN OUTSID

Answers: How he liked to smoke—WITH "A-BAND-ON"

BOOKS

THE POLITICS OF HEROIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

By Alfred W. McCoy, with Cathleen E. Re and Leonard P. Adams 2d. Harper & Row, 464 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia" is packed solid with information, some of it of considerable complexity, its charges (for that is what its conclusions are) are simple enough to be spelled out in a school primer. Seventy percent of the world's supply of heroin, the book says, has its origin in Southeast Asia in an area of Northeast Burma, North Laos and North Thailand known as the "Golden Triangle." It is transported in the planes, vehicles and other conveyances supplied by the United States. The profit from the trade has been going into the pockets of some of our best friends in Southeast Asia. The charge concludes with the statement that the traffic is being carried on with the indifference if not the closed-eye complacency of some American officials and there is no likelihood of its being shut down in the foreseeable future.

These conclusions have been drawn by a young PhD scholar from Yale who studied the subject for 18 months and who has already been embroiled with the Central Intelligence Agency over them. Before publication, his book was attacked by the CIA for what it said were unjust accusations that the agency knew of but failed to stem the heroin traffic of U.S. allies in Southeast Asia. After reading the galley, which the publisher, Harper & Row, made available, and sending off a critique to Harper's, the CIA took no further action.

It is difficult for anyone not close to the field to assess the accuracy of McCoy's material. But it must be said that his book is a serious, sober, headline-shunning study with 63 pages of supporting notes, referring to a large number of personal interviews, newspaper accounts, previously published books, congressional committee hearings, government reports and United Nations documents. It is so filled with information that it will take a great deal more than mere dislike of its contents to demolish it.

Perhaps the greatest guarantee of its accuracy is a cabinet-level report prepared by officials of the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Department that confirms the main findings of the McCoy book. The report, dated Feb. 21, 1972, said that "there is no prospect of stemming the smuggling of drugs by air and sea in Southeast Asia and cited as one reason the fact that "the governments in the region are unable or in some cases unwilling" to make a truly effective effort to curb the traffic.

That drug smuggling is not a problem remote from us can be seen from the fact that a shipment of bulk heroin manufactured in the Golden Triangle was seized in an amount estimated by the police to be worth \$2.5 million in the Lexington Hotel in New York last November and another shipment worth, by police estimates, \$2.25 million in Miami.

The politics of her politics—the emphasis on the case of President Diem of South Vietnam murdered by his brother's regime, the secret police set up a close apparatus of informers and agents successful in harassing the National Liberation Front and the Viet Cong after he and Diem, Nguyen Hun Tho, the NLF, told a journalist that Nhu's a gift from heaven.

The point is that though, is that to keep the network a great deal of more the only way Nhu was from the drug had entered on a determined to close opium shops, the sul was so great that he stored it and used it to harass the Communists.

Gen. Tuan Shi, commander of the Chinese Fifth Army, Golden Triangle, put succinctly. He is a book as having said to continue to fight Communism, and must have an army, must have guns, guns you must have these mountains—the is opium.

For the most demonstrates, an ill lie is carried on for benefit and dollar dividends, including the highest ranking whom the United States business in Southeast Asia.

The attitude of American officials, of "embarrassment They argue that it fight the North Vietnamese Communists concerns them. Trality is so widespread that even should the na could improve the poppy crop.

The underworld Asia, the book is in the Middle East Europe, in America been an essential trade. Its members advantage of being in They worked with Masselies, with the der Vicky, with liberating forces in they work with any east Asia as long as they carry on the line to carry on their of drug peddling, and prostitution, matter of Realpo sides.

Mr. Lask is a for The New York

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Dutch painter

5 Trades

10 Letters

14 Iroquoian

15 Carving

16 That—say

17 Mrs. Kennowens

18 Barkley

19 What X marks

20 English voters

23 Valentino locale

24 Bridge seats

26 Short jacket

32 Shoe part

33 Fertilizer

35 Plant pest: Var.

36 Part of ancient Greece

37 Legal right

38 Covered walk

39 Bear: Sp.

40 Egyptian notable

41 "It is—father that knows..."

42 Hog heavens

44 Intertwine

46 Lib-slide material

47 Confederate general

48 Shows muscle

54 Goldfish relative

57 Theater section

58 Wine: Prefix

59 Together, in music

60 Dances

61 Lawrence of TV

62 Paris's Neuf

63 Steinbeck's middle name

64 Scottish resort

DOWN

1 Jolopy

2 Pike's river

3 Fluff

4 Jetties

5 Ladderlike

6 Plaster substitutes

7 Perth

8 Bird sound

9 Unit of loudness

11 Uraeus

12 Japs

13 Fort

21 War

22 Bros

23 Lach mov.

26 Knol

27 Brist

28 Ever

29 Rally

30 Tire

31 Islet

32 Cat

34 Gra

37 Mar rhyr

38 Capi

40 Wat

41 Naz

43 Gan

45 Mos

47 Ruh

48 Relb

50 Tex

51 Emb

52 Just

53 Star

54 Fuss

56 Quic



## Indians Triumph Sacrifice Fly as Red Sox, 6-5

By Dean McGowan

K. Sept. 12 (UPI). For the American League Division Series, the Boston Red Sox won a dramatic comeback victory over the Cleveland Indians, 6-5, in the fourth inning.

With the sacrifice fly hitting the bases, Foster hit the ball to left field to win the game. The Indians had led 5-0 in the third inning, but the Red Sox rallied in the fourth.

Deciding run was made by Foster's sacrifice fly. The Indians had led 5-0 in the third inning, but the Red Sox rallied in the fourth.

Major League Standings  
Eastern Division  
Boston 71-51, New York 68-54, Baltimore 66-56, Cleveland 65-57, Detroit 64-58, Milwaukee 63-59, Pittsburgh 62-60, Philadelphia 61-61, St. Louis 60-62, Washington 59-63.

esday

Shut Out

on 8 Hits

Sept. 12 (UPI).

and Dave Clendenen

an eight-hit shutout.

Hehrer drove in three

to lead the Pittsburgh

7-0 victory over the

ph. The Pirates' 13th

15 games, increased

the National League

tion to 13 games

-place Chicago and

-title-clinching ma-

to seven.

gled home a run in

ing after a single

and a double

Clemente had pro-

first Pittsburgh run

wo more runs home

n seventh.

coreboard

AL LEAGUE

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000 001 010-2 0 0

000 001 010-3 0 0

000 001 010-4 0 0

000 001 010-5 0 0

000 001 010-6 0 0

000 001 010-7 0 0

000 001 010-8 0 0

000 001 010-9 0 0

000 001 010-10 0 0

000 001 010-11 0 0

000 001 010-12 0 0

000 001 010-13 0 0

000 001 010-14 0 0

000 001 010-15 0 0

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000 001 010-27 0 0

000 001 010-28 0 0

000 001 010-29 0 0

000 001 010-30 0 0



STRETCHING A POINT—Despite a grip on his jersey by Villanova's Bill McMann, West Virginia's quarterback Bernie Galtis got off a pass for a five-yard gain. West Virginia scored a 25-6 victory.

## Allen's 34th Clouts Royals And Sets White Sox Mark

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Dick Allen broke the single-season home-run record for the Chicago White Sox last night, hammering his 34th of the year in the first inning to help the White Sox beat the Royals, 2-1, at Kansas City.

Allen's home run came after Mike Andrews had walked. Bill Melton set the record with 33 homers for the White Sox last year.

Tom Bradley, who went 8 3/3 innings and Terry Forster combined on a four-hitter for the White Sox. Bradley had a two-hit shutout until Steve Hovley homered with two out in the

Twins 2, 3, Athletics 1, 2

At Minnesota, Oakland lost a doubleheader to the Twins, 2-1

And 2-3, and saw its American

League Western Division lead

over Chicago cut to two games.

Rich Reese's double in the ninth

scored Danny Thompson from

first base to decide the opener.

San Diego's 14th homer in the

top of the inning had tied the

score. Reese also got credit for

the winning run in the second

game when he walked with the

bases loaded. Two walks and an

error preceded Reese's walk.

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San Diego's 14th homer in the

## Killanin Succeeds Brundage Irishman Decries Ultra-Nationalism

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 12 (UPI).

The price of beer has gone

down and that means the

Olympic Games are officially

over.

It is too early to see what

the Olympics have done to

Munich, though the Olympia

Gleaners, the Olympia Shopping

Center, the Olympia Bowling

Alleys, and Olympia Beer will

stay in business. Within a

month, the October Beer Festi-

val comes to town and that

is no time for philosophical

thought. Philosophy will come

from writers and journalists.

The journalists, too, have left

Bavaria, with thoughts of

great books in their heads, and

soon true heart-rending stories

of gold-medal winners will flood

Woodworth's book racks.

What the Olympics have done

to the athletes, and to the

spectators who were willing to

pay any price, or sneak in, to

be part of the scene, is slightly

clearer. There is Mark Spitz,

winner of seven swimming gold

medals. The Mark Spitz of

today is three weeks older than

the Mark Spitz of pre-Olympic

days. He is in pre-dental

school, wondering when he'll

get to see President Nixon.

Cokey and talkative before the

1968 Games where he failed to

live up to expectations, he left

Munich cocky, silent and suc-

cessful.

Unrepresentative Pose

Randy Williams, who posed

on the winning podium with

a teddy bear in his hand, left

Munich with the reputation as

the world's greatest long-jumper.

In Monday's editions of the

International Herald Tribune,

there was a picture of Williams,

19, his head hanging down

because he is a shy black ath-

lete, and his hand in the air

with a clenched fist.

"Who ran that picture of

Randy?" said a young Ameri-

can friend of Williams. "It's

bad journalism because that's

not what Randy is like. He

wouldn't do that." Wouldn't

do what? Raise his hand in

triumph to the crowd?

That's all Williams did. In

a conference, he praised the

U.S. flag, and said that he was

proud to be an American. Still,

black athletes with their hands

in the air nowadays means only

one thing—a black power salute.

The picture caption did not say

that. That's how it was inter-

preted. Unfortunately, it is a

sign of the times.

Last night, journalists did not

want to miss the closing cere-

mony. Pageantry, yes, but

everyone was sure that some-

thing would happen on closing

day, a bomb scare or some-

thing. Nothing happened, though

few realize the number of

threats which had been made.

Warnings Received

In a farewell conference, the

president of the Olympic Games

Organizing Committee, Willi

Daume of West Germany, with

a bodyguard on each side, said

that the Munich police had in-

deed been warned of "an at-

tack by airplanes on the city"

by terrorists who wanted to

avenge the killing of five Arab

terrorists and the capturing of

three who killed 11 Israelis.

Munich and 1972 must have

left Montreal organizers, if they

are pessimists, with doubts and

fears. If they are optimistic,

they might say that they would

make sure before the Games

hegan that they had taken care

of everything and hadn't over-

looked anything. Those, too,

are familiar words.

On the morning after the

Games on Unsure Footing

Olympic Paths of Glory Lead to Montreal

By Bernard Kirsch

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